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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2440.

SUES FOR HUNDRED MILLIONS

Huntington Estate Attacked In Courts.

NEW YORK, November 24.—What will probably be the biggest lawsuit ever brought in the courts of the United States from the standpoint of the amount of money involved, has been begun in an action brought by Walter Morsehead, representing the minority stockholders of the Central Pacific Railroad, to recover more than \$100,000,000 from the estate of Collis P. Huntington, which sum the plaintiffs declare the stockholders of the Central Pacific were defrauded of by the machinations of Collis P. Huntington, Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, and Mark Hopkins, known in the gigantic railroad deal of years ago as the "Big Four."

The plaintiffs have secured from the Supreme Court an order to show cause why the executors of the Huntington estate should not file an inventory of the estate, so that they may know how many millions they may recover if the suit is successful, as the entire Huntington estate would undoubtedly be swallowed up, whereupon suits would be begun against the heirs of Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker and Mark Hopkins.

According to the complaint, when Collis P. Huntington and other members of the "Big Four" were officers and directors of the Central Pacific Railroad, organized to build several thousand miles of lines, they gave contracts for the construction of the road to certain equipment and construction companies owned and controlled by themselves.

The complaint, in stating that \$30,000,000 worth of bonds were issued by the United States Government for the purpose of the Central Pacific, says: "In pursuance of these fraudulent arrangements, said Huntington and his associates, from time to time, delivered to themselves, through the instrumentality of said companies, the whole or the greater part of the \$30,000,000 worth of United States bonds given by the Government to aid in the construction of the Central Pacific, and likewise the whole or greater part of the bonds and capital stock of the Central Pacific Railroad, to the total value, as the plaintiff is informed and believes, of upward of \$100,000,000, which bonds and stock were obtained in the pretended payment to the companies aforesaid, and the plaintiff is informed and believes that the construction of the railroad, with all its lines, did not actually cost more than \$50,000,000."

The complaint continues: "And as said plaintiff is informed and believes, said Huntington, from the beginning of said frauds and devices herein alleged, and throughout their pendency, for the most part directed and managed these schemes and conspiracies to plunder said Central Pacific Railroad Company, which schemes and conspiracies were consummated and resulted in the conversions set forth."

Lillookalani's Claim.

The ex-Queen arrived safely in San Francisco. She will spend some time in Washington and Boston and will return to Honolulu in March or April. She told the Chronicle that she expects Congress to take some action during the approaching session on the Crown lands. During the Congressional recess a Senate committee consisting of Senator Mitchell of Oregon, Senator Foster of Washington and Senator Burton of Kansas, visited the Islands and made an exhaustive investigation of many matters in the Island territory, including various phases of the crown lands question. Lillookalani claims that the crown lands, which embrace some of the largest and most valuable sugar plantations in the Islands and represent a valuation well up in the millions, are legally her own property and were unlawfully taken from her by the Provisional Government at the time of the overthrow of the Monarchy. She now wants Congress to make some reparation to her for her loss of the property in question. She is hopeful, she says, that the Senate committee headed by Senator Mitchell will make a report to the upper house favorable to her claims.

Boebe Is Out

It is authoritatively stated in shipping circles that L. E. Boebe, now visiting on the Coast, is no longer in the service of the Globe Navigation Company and that he will not return to the Islands as their agent.

OCEAN SPANNED BY MARCONI

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—A special to the Herald from North Sydney, N. S., says: From Cornwall to Nova Scotia the Carlo Alberto, an Italian cruiser, made the transatlantic voyage without once breaking communication with shore. Wireless signals were exchanged from midocean with both the new and old worlds. Finally signals were exchanged between the Marconi stations at Poldhu, Cornwall and Tablehead, N. S. Marconi confirms all this.

Siberia Will Be Fastest

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—The delay of the Pacific Mail's new liner Siberia in leaving Newport News for this port is said to be due to the necessity of making alterations which the experience of her sister ship, the Korea, has proved necessary. The Siberia made her trial trip on the Atlantic several weeks ago and was expected to be far on her way to this port by this time, but the voyage of the Korea to the Orient developed the fact that there was great need of a change in the plans of ventilating the forenoon, and the Siberia, built after the same plan, was held at Newport News to be altered in this respect. During her trip to the Orient, it is said, the Korea had a temperature of 180 to 190 degrees in the forenoon, and there was a failure of the funnels to draw this intense heat from that part of the ship. On the homeward run from Japan, along the northern circle, the Korea suffered little from this lack of ventilation and was therefore able to make very good time, but ordinarily, it is said, would be unable to reach a maximum of her speed on account of the lack of ventilation. The Siberia will possess a better system of ventilation, and is therefore expected to be the speedier ship of the two. The Siberia arrived at New York on Nov. 23 and will start for San Francisco, Honolulu and the Orient soon.

Honolulu Man Missing.

F. R. Shunk, a carpenter, who works at Fort Baker, and whose city address is 54 Sacramento street, applied yesterday to the police for assistance to find his son, M. P. Shunk, who disappeared about four months ago. The younger Shunk is twenty-four years old, a painter by trade and a musician and sketch artist for his own amusement. He came from Honolulu six months ago, and the first work he found was at Hunter's point with a pick and shovel. He was there only a few weeks, and his father has been unable to trace him farther. The elder Shunk came from Honolulu eight months before his son. He has no theory of the latter's disappearance, unless that he has gone somewhere else to work and has failed to notify his parents, both of whom are greatly worried. The mother lives in Honolulu.—S. F. Chronicle.

Nicaragua Canal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The check in the negotiations with Colombia, relative to the Panama canal, has given great encouragement to the friends of the Nicaragua project, and the first evidence of renewed activity on their part was the appearance at the State Department of Senator Coren, Nicaraguan Minister to Washington. Secretary Hay has several times called the attention of the Colombian government to the fact that under section 4 of the Spooner act if he is unable to obtain control of the necessary territory in Colombia by treaty, then he is required to obtain such territory from Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

To Break Atlantic Record

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Should the two new Cunarders that the Cunard Steamship Company is going to have built for the New York-Liverpool trade come up to expectations in point of speed, they will each be capable of making the transatlantic trip in about four days and fifteen hours. This is figured on an estimated speed of twenty-five knots over the short course of 2780 miles between New York and Queenstown. In order to attain this speed the vessels, which are to be 725 feet long, with a displacement of about 27,500 tons, will have to consume about 650 tons of coal each day.

Cuban Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The pending Cuban reciprocity treaty provides at the outset for a uniform reduction of 20 per cent in United States duties on all imports from Cuba. In return for this Cuba is to admit goods from the United States in most cases at exactly the rates provided in the existing Cuban tariff law, and is to impose higher duties on similar goods imported into the island from other countries. These increases are not uniform, but each section of the Cuban tariff, in many cases each item, has had separate consideration.

Yale Defeats Harvard.

NEW HAVEN (Conn.), November 22.—Yale University defeated Harvard in the annual football game today in unmistakable style. When time was called in the darkness of early evening, the score stood 23 to 0, and Yale's shouting thousands overwhelmed their victorious heroes, while Harvard participants with cheer after cheer encouraged their defeated, but plucky fighters.

WU TING FANG IN HONOLULU



WU TING FANG.

Wu Ting Fang, accompanied only by his two secretaries and on his way to China to direct the commerce of that country, and perhaps to change her destiny, is a passenger on the Hongkong Maru. The most brilliant diplomat that China has ever had in America, a student and admirer of our methods and also a student and admirer of Confucius, goes back to his native country "a pretty good American," yet one who thinks that the teachings of Confucius are good and that American business ideas and teachings are also good and may combine the knowledge of the two in such a manner as to produce a marvelous change in the commerce of his country.

Wu is a polished individual. He is a statesman and diplomat, but not one of the order of "know alls." He wants to learn and will interest himself in the most trivial occurrences. He has been four years in America. His term was for three years but he became so popular with Americans that this was extended by the Chinese government. In Washington he did much to break down the prejudices against Chinese. His receptions, balls, and other social gatherings in the national capital were most brilliant. He is a linguist. He has a great knowledge of the history, not only of China, but of the whole world. He tried to be friendly with all whom he met in America. He lectured at colleges and many public gatherings, and counts his personal friends in America by the thousand. His son is now in an American college. Columbia even wanted

Wu as a professor in Chinese languages.

Wu is a loyal and devoted admirer of China, but he thinks some of her institutions should be changed. He wishes nothing radical, however. He considers that the time is at hand for China to adopt measures of conservative progress. He believes in railways. In fact, he built the first imperial railway from Tientsin to Peking, and at one time was manager of the Chinese Imperial Railways. One change that Wu thinks is necessary is that China abolish her tsung li yamen, and establish a better foreign office. He wants a reorganization in post and telegraph services.

GREETED BY SEE YUPS.

The Hongkong Maru was boarded by the acting consul, Goo Kim, Dr. Li Kwang Heng, the first secretary of the consulate, Poon Kwai Leung, the assistant secretary, a party of business men composed of Chu Gem, Yee Chin, Wong Kwai, Yin Quon, and L. Ahlo, and L. Akow, Ng. Monwar, E. Wan Sang, Y. Ahoo, and twenty-two members of the See Yup society, who extended a greeting to the ex-minister and immediately carried him off to the consulate. The five business men were then given an audience with Wu and presented a report of business conditions here, and of Chinese affairs generally in the Islands.

While this reception was in progress an Advertiser reporter was permitted to enter the room. Wu shook hands with the reporter. He asked him concerning Honolulu papers. Asked many

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE AFTER JUDGE KALUA'S SCALP

It Will Recommend His Removal and Strongly Urge the Decentralization of the Territorial Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Senatorial committee that visited Hawaii will recommend to the President that Judge John W. Kalua, presiding over the Second Circuit Court of Hawaii, be removed from office. Charges of incompetency and corruption were made against Kalua during the visit of the committee to the Islands, and, although Kalua was invited to reply to the charges, he did not attempt to do so.

One of the committee, who is now in this city, said today that among the recommendations would be two of considerable importance. One of these will be that the Governor of Hawaii be shown of much of his power, which at present is entirely too large, in the opinion of the committee, to insure efficient government.

The second recommendation will be the creation of local district governments for certain purposes on the separate islands, which will tend to relieve the Governor of some of his power. For land transfers, prompt administration of local affairs, etc., the present centralized government at Honolulu is said to be inimical to the welfare of the group.

ADMISSION OF CHINESE. CHICAGO, November 17.—The admission of Chinese to Hawaii, with a provision that they be allowed to work only on sugar plantations, will probably be recommended by the Senate subcommittee that has recently returned from the Islands. Senator Burton of Kansas, who is a member of the committee, with Senators Foster of Washington and Mitchell of Oregon, said today that the sentiment of all classes of Hawaii is in favor of such legislation. While he did not say what the report would be, the manner in which he talked of the situation plainly indicated it. Chinese and Japanese, he averred, are the only races from which laborers in the cane fields are drawn, as the native population is growing smaller. Chinese are barred out by the immigration laws, and the Japanese have raised the price of labor so that the planters are unable to pay it.

The Senator declares there is now an industrial and financial depression throughout the eight islands heretofore unknown, and just the reverse of the conditions in the States. All this is due to the poor state of the sugar industry. He and his colleagues spent nearly two months making their investigations, and, according to his statement, there was no class except the Japanese laborers which does not favor the restricted Chinese immigration.

KRUPP THE GUN-MAKER IS DEAD

BERLIN, November 22.—Herr Krupp, the great gunmaker and the wealthiest man in Germany, died suddenly from apoplexy this afternoon at his villa at Huelgel. Herr Krupp had been ill for several days, and a report of his condition was telegraphed daily to his wife, who has been several months in Jena under medical treatment.

The first question that everybody asked was: "Did Herr Krupp commit suicide?" There seems to be no testimony to support this suggestion, the physician in attendance resolutely asserting that the case was simply one of apoplexy. That considerable time elapsed after death before the news was announced is taken by some persons to indicate that the cause of death is somewhat obscure. Near friends of the dead man who were aware of the great mental distress into which the recent publication in the Vorwarts had thrown him—reproduced as it was in adjacent cities and telegraphed over the world—are confident that the charges contained in the story induced his death.

personal questions of the reporter, and then consented to say something of Chinese affairs here.

WHAT WU SAID.

He said: "I find that these business men complain bitterly of the unjust way in which the exclusion act is carried out in Honolulu. Of course their business has suffered through the shutting out of the laborers, but they have not made so much objection to this as they have to the outrageous way in which the immigration authorities treat merchants, students, and bona fide travelers. As an instance I can mention that one of these merchants here present had a friend's boy to look after. This young man of 16 years came here to secure an education. He had proper papers. He was asked many questions by the authorities. They quizzed him in so many ways that of course a boy could not answer all of them. Finally the authorities here held him. He was detained for several months and after four hundred dollars had been spent the case was appealed to me. I took the case up and, after a good deal of trouble, the boy was allowed to land. China is constantly working to promote good feeling with America. You want Chinese laborers here, yet you put all sorts of difficulties before her merchants. You interpret the exclusion act in such a way that students are put to an enormous expense in entering this port. You make it hard for Chinese travelers. Merchants cannot bring their families without being subject to heavy expense and great delays. The sooner this is put a stop to the better. What harm comes from merchants' families and their sons coming here for an education? If you wish to keep out the laborers, all well and good, but do not place such difficulties in the way of our merchants."

OFFICIALS IN THE WRONG.

"I think this matter is a serious one," he continued, "and I believe that only a few officials are the cause of the difficulty. I assign their actions to two causes; first, over-zealousness, and second, unfair and unjust interpretation of the law."

"To illustrate. According to our treaty with the United States, a student has a right to come here to study, providing that he has a certificate from our Chinese government that he is a student and does not come to work and that his certificate is also vided by the American consul of the same place he left. The law says that the student can enter the United States with this. Put no, when he reaches here he is stopped by officers. They are told to the certificate that he is coming only for study, and not for work. Yet they submit him to much questioning. They ask if he has money enough to support him while here. How long will he stay in the country? What studies he will take up? And a lot of other questions. I ask you, can any young boy answer all these questions, put in order that an over-zealous official may stop him because he does not give an easily understood reply to all of them? But these smaller officials base their work on a decision of a solicitor of the Treasury. This decision is manifestly absurd and unfair. It says that he must come here with sufficient funds to maintain him during all the time he is here and that he must study to learn the things that cannot be learned in his own country. Under this decision a Chinaman cannot come here to learn English, for he can learn a little of that at home. A merchant cannot bring his young ten-year-old son here to get a first-class education in American style, for the officials would argue that he could learn some of it at home, and that he should only study the higher branches of education here. This is absurd, yet this is just the way they run things. I know of several cases where bona fide students have been detained for long periods and some rejected, by the immigration officials. I cannot enumerate in a few minutes' time all the grievances we have in this connection, yet the records show that there are many."

"I am informed that two Chinese, members of a San Francisco business house came here recently to work for their firm. They had proper papers, but were detained at great expense to them for several months before they were allowed to land."

GOODS OVER-VALUED.

"The merchants' only complaint against the customs officials is that their goods are over-valued. For instance, the gunmaker, will prosecute the editor for libel."

(Continued on Page 8.)

CABLE MATTERS SETTLED

Company and the Government Agree.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Clarence W. Mackay, president of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company; George G. Ward, vice-president, and William W. Cook, general counsel for the company, had an interview today with the Attorney General with respect to the conditions prescribed by President Roosevelt for constructing a transpacific cable. These conditions were approved by the President in July last, since which time the Pacific Cable Company has not officially notified the Government as to its intention or willingness to accept them.

Today, however, Mackay explained to the Attorney General that the delay was caused by protracted negotiations, which have only been brought to a conclusion within the last few days, to secure a landing place in China to comply with the President's condition that an independent American line should be constructed from Manila to Hongkong, thus giving an all-American through line to the Asiatic continent.

It was this condition that was supposed to be the one that the cable company would be unwilling or unable to comply with. It now announces its ability and intention to construct a line from Manila to Shanghai, a distance of about 1,200 miles, and to have the same completed within a year.

Owing to the claim of the Pacific Cable people that, as they read one of the other conditions, it will practically prevent the necessary relations with existing lines in China to secure the transmission of American messages to interior points, that provision is being recast to obviate misunderstandings and will be submitted to the President in a modified form within a few days.

SOUNDINGS FOR MACKAY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Secretary Moody today directed that the Nero soundings be turned over to the Pacific Cable Company. This action resulted from a conference between Secretary Moody and Rear-Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, in regard to the proposition of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company to construct a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu.

The Secretary has authorized the Admiral to turn over the soundings made by the Navy Department to the Pacific Cable Company as soon as the necessary papers have been drawn up. These soundings represent more than a year's work and an expenditure of about \$100,000. As a result of the Secretary's determination to relinquish the soundings to the Government in cable rates and in military use of the cable, it is expected that a cable will be in operation between San Francisco and Honolulu within a few weeks and work then will be pushed on the line between Honolulu and Manila.

It is due to the work of the Nero that Guam is to be a landing station of the Pacific cable. The cable company was disposed to believe that there was an abyss in the vicinity of the island which would prevent the laying of a cable by that route. Admiral Bradford showed the company's representatives enough of the soundings to convince them that the survey of the Nero had made a detour of this abyss, and it was agreed to lay the cable via Guam.

JAPANESE FLEET COMING THIS WAY

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—Japan intends to maintain a squadron of war vessels in the Pacific waters of North and South America, and in the near future the nucleus of the fleet may be expected to arrive here from the Orient. Such is the announcement made by C. Aoki, fleet surgeon of the Japanese navy, who arrived at the Occidental Hotel yesterday on his way to Mexico to make a report to his government on the advisability and feasibility of establishing Japanese colonies in that country.

The Freighter Californian.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company's steamer Californian, now forty days out from New York for this port, arrived at Coronet to coal last Wednesday. The new steamer J. L. Luckenbach of the opposition line left New York six days ago for this port, and is to be followed soon by the new steamer Lewis Luckenbach. The two last named steamers are over 3000 tons net register, but are not such great carriers as the American-Hawaiian vessels.

The Berlin police have seized Vorwarts, the socialist organ and Krupp, the gunmaker, will prosecute the editor for libel.

AUSTIN CASE IN SENATE

Committee Ready With a Full Report.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

It was authoritatively stated last night that Herbert C. Austin will cease to have any right to attach the title of "Auditor" to his name after the senate considers the report which will be submitted to it at the session which will be held at 10 o'clock this morning. The committee which has been investigating this office has prepared its findings and will submit them as soon as the business of the day reaches the proper stage.

Members of the committee refuse to discuss the contents of the report, but it is learned that it bears upon all the charges made in the letters of the Governor, and recommends that the senate shall concur in the removal of the official. With the report there is a statement of the hearings which have been held and the evidence taken during them, and the report is based upon the matters before the committee by its members. The intention of some of the Republican members of the senate is to move immediate consideration of the report and recommendation, and it is thought that action will be taken at the session of today, though it may be forced over to Monday.

Beside the receipt of the Auditor's Office report, there is little business in prospect for the senate. The nominations of the Governor are to be considered and some, at least, will be passed. The ratification of the election officers is a pro forma matter, and it is not expected that there will be any objection made or time wasted upon the consideration of them. The Board of Health appointments may be held over until the report of the committee provided for the investigation of that office.

The Republican members of the senate met for a couple of hours yesterday afternoon and considered the form of legislation which shall be taken up. The caucus of the senators and the Republican executive committee was devoted to a consideration of the bills which must be made party measures in the coming session of the legislature and the plans which should now be formed to make effective the strength of the majority party. After long discussion it was decided that Caucus should be King, and that all matters of legislative importance should be considered in a meeting of the legislators first, and that every Republican should consider himself bound by the caucus, not only as to final action, but as to initiative as well.

It is probable that as a further action of the caucus the President of the Senate will today appoint the committee provided in the resolution of Senator Achi for the purpose of considering county and city legislation. The committee, it is understood, will consist of members from nearly all districts, which would give two city members and one from each of the other islands. This committee would not take up the framing of a bill for the purpose of carrying out the pledges of the Republican party directly, but would work in conjunction with the Republican convention's committee, to give force and effectiveness to the measures prepared by that body. It would, after considering the Republican measure, be in shape to offer it and thus expedite business in the regular session of the legislature.

Such action would prevent delays in the reference of the bill, once it was introduced into the senate, and through the Home Rule members that party's amendments would be ready early and could be acted upon so that the legislature would adjourn within the two months, with all its work accomplished. The question of appointments did not come up during the caucus, except incidentally, and then, according to members of both elements to it, there was no consideration of names, only the general policy which is to be followed when the vacancies have been created.

BIG CHIEF

Eloped With a White Girl and His Squaw Is After Him.

GUTHRIE, Ok. T., November 10. — The elopement of Colonel Robert Panther, a full-blooded Osage Indian chief, with Belle Lawson, a sixteen-year-old white girl, has caused a sensation in Pawnee, and may lead to the murder of Panther by his squaw, who, heavily armed, is on the trail of her erring husband. She has several children, the oldest of whom accompanied her on the search. The Lawson girl is reported a reservation beauty, who became enamored with the chief's record as a hunter and soldier, having served as a rough rider in the recent war with Spain. He is ugly, and although educated at a government Indian school, has little about him to attract.

It will not do to fool with a bad cold. No one can tell what the end will be. Pneumonia, catarrh, chronic bronchitis and consumption invariably result from a neglected cold. As a medicine for the cure of colds, coughs and influenza, nothing can compare with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

THE X-RAY AS A CURATIVE AGENT

CINCINNATI, November 12.—One of the most interesting papers of the session of the Academy of Medicine was the one read last night before that body by Dr. William Jordan Taylor, whose work with the X-ray has brought him into prominence. It was on this subject that Dr. Taylor entertained and instructed his colleagues, beginning with the theory upon which the mysterious rays are based and their use in medicine as a therapeutic and diagnostic agent. To show the advance that has been made in their use he showed that while in 1896, when the rays were first being employed, 55 accidents had occurred, as against 1 in 1901. Dr. Taylor stated that he had discovered the therapeutic or curing qualities of the X-rays in 1897 by a simple accident. At the time he was an interne in the City Hospital, where a conductor of the Big Four Railroad was one of the patients. The man was suffering from a tubercular knee joint, and the surgeon in charge had decided that the entire leg had to be amputated. To preserve a picture of the peculiar joint Dr. Taylor was asked to make an X-ray picture. The day was cloudy and no good picture was obtained, and the doctor tried a second time the day following, with the same result. On the third day Huber submitted to another exposure, and then a strange and startling discovery was made. The inflammation in the joint had entirely disappeared, and then the doctor began to think. He asked that the operation be delayed another day, and again the result was most gratifying, again the result was almost gratifying. Thus from day to day Huber had the X-rays turned on him, and in two weeks he left the City Hospital on two good legs, and is back at his old work.

Citing other cases where the rays have achieved wonderful results, the speaker showed that in five classes of diseases they could be relied upon for accomplishing wonders—the removal of superfluous hair, diseases of the hair, ringworm, where removal of hair is essential; inflammatory conditions of the tissues, ulcers and eczema and in lupus (consumption of the skin) and in cancer. His most novel proposition, and one that is even new to the medical profession, was that as sleep produces the X-rays have no equal. To prove his statements he presented the case of a young lady who, up to seven months ago, had a stubby beard like a man, and who never ventured on the street without a veil. She submitted to several exposures of the rays, and her face is now as smooth as that of the average young lady, and she suffered no pain under the process, nor did the hair return. Another case cited was that of a man who was for sixteen years afflicted with lupus of the lip, and in all that time was never without pain. Nine exposures to the rays effected a complete cure.

The most startling statement, however, was when the doctor declared that cancer of internal organs could be cured by this same mysterious agent, by means of a tube recently constructed by Electrician Caldwell, of New York. This tube has a speculum at one end which can be inserted in the throat, if the cancer lies in that region, and the rays thrown as deeply as desired.

At the conclusion of the reading a lengthy discussion followed by many of the physicians present, and the consensus of opinion was that Dr. Taylor had contributed a valuable paper to science.

MONKEY TALK.

Believed to Have Been Mastered by Prof. Garner.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 12.—Fresh from the wilds of Africa, where for two years he has been pursuing his favorite hobby of studying the so-called language of monkeys, apes and others of their tribe, Prof. R. L. Garner stepped from the American liner Westerland yesterday, and drew a long breath of delight at again treading the soil of his native land. The professor has a scientific weakness for monkeys, but he admits that after a time their society becomes a little tiresome, and he returns to America to mingle in the more exciting whirl here.

Prof. Garner has been in Africa since July, 1900, most of the time alone, far in the interior, where a white man never before visited. To reach the haunts of the animals, whose habits he was to study, it was necessary to carry with him a detachable iron cage to protect him from the attacks of wild beasts of prey. This cage was brought back on the Westerland. Prof. Garner has long held the theory that monkeys converse with each other in a language of their own, and he believes that he has mastered this language after years of hard work. His last visit to Africa was his second for the purpose of observation. The chatter of monkeys was caught by the use of phonographs, whose records he studies out at his leisure. He gave his home as Rome, Va.

From Post.

NEW YORK, November 12.—If the claims of Prof. M. C. Lockwood, of Vincennes, prove to be true he has made a most important discovery. By the addition of chemicals with peat he says fuel brick can be manufactured much cheaper than coal can be mined, and which produce a heat twice as intense as the natural product, and from them illuminating gas can be generated of a quality and brilliancy far superior to that derived from coal. He also conceives that a hard and light composition hard as adamant and light as aluminum which can be utilized for many purposes.

HOW AUSTIN MET CHARGES

Testimony Taken Before the Committee Which Urged Dismissal.

At the formal hearing of Auditor Austin before the senate investigating committee, consisting of Senators Isenberg, McCandless and Kalauekalanani, the proceedings were opened by a discussion, participated in by Mr. Austin, as to whether counsel should be present, and it was decided adversely and Mr. Cathcart, who sat with the committee, retired. Following are extracts from the testimony:

Palace Building, Monday, Nov. 24, 1902.

Attorney General's Room, 2 p. m.

Meeting of the senatorial committee, appointed by the senate to investigate the affairs of the Auditor General's Department.

Present: Senators D. P. R. Isenberg (Chairman), L. L. McCandless, and D. Kalauekalanani.

Also: Deputy Attorney General Cathcart, H. C. Austin (Auditor General), J. E. Bush, Hawaiian interpreter; and E. Maurice McMahon, shorthand reporter.

The Chairman: Mr. Austin, the committee of the senate have asked you to come here today to talk over the charges made against you by the Governor, and to give you a hearing in his hands.

Mr. Austin: Before you proceed, Mr. Isenberg, is it the intention of the committee to call witnesses and have them examined?

The Chairman: Examined by the Senate Committee.

Mr. Austin: Then I would request that I be represented by counsel in the matter. If there was a chance for cross examination of witnesses, I would prefer to be represented by counsel, if there is counsel on the other side.

Mr. Cathcart: I am a disinterested party, unless the committee should call upon me for anything. The committee will conduct their investigation, and I would prefer to retire if they will permit me, and leave the matter in their hands.

The Chairman: We are no court, Mr. Austin; simply a committee of the senate to investigate this matter; and of course some things perhaps we will have to refer to counsel, but do not wish to make this a proceeding of court, as we do not have that intention; the intention of the Senate Committee is to have you before us and give you a fair trial, and find out what we can. Of course we have asked the Deputy Attorney General to be present in regard to certain matters that perhaps he knows, but as far as counsel is concerned, counsel has nothing to do with the proceedings.

Mr. Austin: If it was in the nature of a court of trial, I expected that might be the mode of procedure, and that is the reason I asked to be represented by counsel. Of course I do not claim any legal knowledge to cross examine witnesses correctly, and to place my case before you as well as counsel could. Still, if you are not going to have a regular trial, represented by an attorney on the other side, I leave myself in the hands of the committee.

Mr. McCandless: My idea would be to get Mr. Austin's statement, also the statements from the other parties.

Mr. Cathcart: Maybe it would be better, gentlemen, that I retire. I do not want to appear as counsel against Mr. Austin, as it is not a trial, and there is no necessity for it. I have of course a perfect right to give the names of the witnesses to the committee, and they can examine them just as well.

The Chairman: I think that would be very fair, Mr. Cathcart. If we need you we will ask for you. (Mr. Cathcart retires from the room.)

THE FIRST CHARGE.

The Chairman: Now, the first charge against you is that in the latter part of August, 1902, you applied to C. F. Chillingworth, Deputy High Sheriff of said Territory, to loan you for your personal use the sum of \$250 of the public funds collected as fines and costs by the said Chillingworth in his official capacity aforesaid. We would like to know what you have to say in the matter.

Mr. Austin: I do not know what Mr. Chillingworth has said. I do not remember the date, but in the latter part of August I did apply to him for a personal loan, I think in the neighborhood of two hundred and fifty dollars; and if he received any impression that I expected it from the fines and costs, it was not in accordance with my intention. I had no intention of asking him for a loan from the public funds of fines and costs; it was merely a personal loan. He said he didn't have it.

Q. Did you on the second day of September renew the same thing?

A. I do not know if it was on the 2d of September; I think it is twice I asked him for a personal loan.

Q. What was the conversation between you and Mr. Chillingworth?

A. I asked him if he had money to loan; and he said he did not have any at the time, as near as I recollect it, that all his money was in use, and he had no funds to loan. I asked him if he had turned in his fines and costs to Mr. Dow, the head clerk of the Department, and he said he had. That is all the conversation I remember in relation to that.

Mr. Kalauekalanani: Did you get two hundred and fifty dollars from Mr. Chillingworth?

A. I did not.

Mr. McCandless: Q. Why did you ask Mr. Chillingworth if he had turned in his fines and costs?

A. Well, I know there has been a procedure—that he simply reported to Dow. That was in the nature of a question in regard to the office work, if he had turned in his fines and costs to Mr. Dow. In some months previous it had been the custom not to turn in the amounts until much later in the month, say by the 5th or 10th, and when I was there checking last time I arranged with Mr. Chillingworth to change the form of his account book, so as to be able to turn in his funds promptly at the end of the month, and Mr. Dow could close his accounts. The reason he stated he could not do it before was that some fines and costs were not completed until they knew whether a party was going to note an appeal, and that took ten days; and they didn't want to turn in the full amount of the fines and costs until the appeal was noted. I had arranged with him to carry over this account into the next month, so as not to delay his closing of the accounts and turning the money over.

THE SECOND CHARGE.

The Chairman: Q. "That on or about the 6th day of July, 1902, you passed a check for upwards of seventeen hundred dollars, drawn by yourself in favor of Henry C. Hapal, Registrar of Public Accounts in the Territory of Hawaii, said check being drawn on the First Bank of Hilo, you having no funds, and knowing that you had no funds in said bank to pay said check or any part thereof, and the same being drawn and issued by you to obtain money thereon for your own personal use in your individual capacity."

A. Well, I had an account with the Bank of Hilo before that check was drawn. It was not given to Hapal as a public accounting; it was a matter of private business between us. It was to be collected and paid over to the bank in Honolulu; and I received no money from him on that check. When he found it was drawn on him personally, not as Registrar of Public Accounts, he placed it in the Bank of Hawaii for collection, and it came back to Hilo in that capacity. As it had not done the business for which it was issued, I asked the bank to retire it, and I would take it up in Honolulu, which was done later on. There was no endeavor to pass any check, to receive any money from him on the transaction; in fact, I was ready to meet the check when it came back to Hilo.

Mr. Kalauekalanani: Q. Did you get the amount which is mentioned here, seventeen hundred dollars?

A. I did not.

Mr. McCandless: Q. When you gave that check didn't you intend Hapal should put \$1700 to your credit in Honolulu?

A. Yes, if he cashed the check in Honolulu to put \$1700 to my credit in Honolulu.

Q. Do you know why he didn't do it?

A. Because he didn't want to endorse the check, I expect.

Q. I asked him if he didn't expect that check to be paid by Hapal in Honolulu?

A. Not paid by Hapal; that would be collected by Hapal; the Bank of Hawaii is the collecting agency for the First Bank of Hilo, I believe; in fact, a number of checks I had sent the Bank of Hawaii were paid.

Q. Then you expected the Bank of Hawaii to honor your check on the Hilo bank?

A. I thought they would, yes.

Q. But they did not honor the check but took it for collection?

A. Mr. Hapal simply put the check in the bank for collection, so they had sent it to the Hilo bank for collection.

Q. And there were no funds in the Hilo bank to pay it?

A. Yes, I had funds on hand to pay it, but as it performed no service for me in Honolulu I retired the check; and as Mr. Hapal hadn't received money from him, I asked the Bank of Hilo to send the check back and I would take it up in Honolulu.

Q. So the Hilo check was sent to Honolulu afterwards and retired here?

A. It was sent through the agency from which it came; the check was not honored in Hilo, but I had the money there to meet it.

Q. In fact, the check was not honored in Hilo?

A. That is true.

Q. And then afterwards you settled the check in Honolulu?

A. Yes, I asked them to retire it, and I took it up from Hapal who hadn't paid any money on the check; no money passed between us whatsoever.

Q. Well, it was issued from you on the Bank of Hilo, came to Honolulu, and sent to Hilo for collection; instead of being collected in Hilo, the check was sent back unhonored from the Hilo bank?

A. That is true.

Q. And then you paid the check in Honolulu yourself?

A. There was no necessity for paying it; there was no money passed on it; I simply took it up again.

Q. It was simply withdrawn from the bank?

A. Yes, sir, withdrawn from the bank.

THE THIRD CHARGE.

The Chairman: "That on or about the 6th day of July, 1902 you procured from one William Vanatta, a public accountant residing in Hilo, the sum of \$250, giving therefor your check upon a bank

BUILDERS FAVOR CHINESE LABOR

A meeting of the executive committee of the Merchants' Association was held Saturday, at which time the report of the Builders and Traders Association upon the memorial favoring Chinese labor on plantations was submitted.

The communication contains the following resolution as adopted by the Builders and Traders:

Resolved, That this Exchange, representing the largest number of traders and builders legitimately engaged in business in this territory and employing large numbers of white and Hawaiian mechanics and laborers, do hereby endorse and ratify the memorial addressed to the Senatorial Commission by the Merchants' Association of Honolulu, and

Resolved, That a committee composed of the president of this Exchange and five members thereof to be named by the president, are hereby authorized to convey this ratification to the directors or members of the Merchants' Association and to bring before that body the request of this Exchange that it exert all its influence on the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and the Chamber of Commerce and other commercial bodies and the community at large to promote trade, mechanical and industrial interests by fostering in this community a sentiment in favor of employing only American citizens or those eligible to become such in all mechanical, building and laboring work, in this Territory. And be it further

Resolved, That the above committee of this Exchange is hereby authorized and empowered to act on behalf of this Exchange and by and with the Merchants' Association and other bodies who may endorse the memorial of the Merchants' Association to draft and forward such endorsement and ratification as may be right and proper and in conformity with these resolutions.

What have you to say in regard to that?

A. I went to Mr. Vanatta and asked him if he had any funds he could give me on a check; he said he had; I got two hundred and fifty dollars from him, and gave him a check on the bank of Bishop & Company, where I had a balance. I won't be positive, however, if there was quite enough to meet the check, and as I was going to Honolulu from Hilo, would make a deposit which would cover the amount of the check. As a matter of fact the check came down before I expected it would from Hilo, and was presented on the bank, and returned to the treasury, and I took it up there at the treasury.

Q. At the treasury here in Honolulu?

A. Yes, I took it up. There was no other intention on my part to collect any money from him without getting it at the banks.

Q. And did you get the \$250?

A. Certainly.

Q. And it was repudiated by the Territorial Treasurer on the grounds there was no money in the bank when he offered the check for payment?

A. The bank returned it "not sufficient funds"; and I paid the amount into the Department and took up the check. * * I don't remember excepting one instance where I sent money to Honolulu excepting through checks. There was only one time where I sent money to Honolulu by steamer and paid freight on it.

THE FOURTH CHARGE.

The Chairman: "That while you held office as said Auditor of said Territory you have procured money from B. H. Wright, Chief Clerk of the Department of Public Works, knowing that said Wright had no means of his own, and no money to lend, except public money in his official custody, you borrowing at one time, from the said Wright as aforesaid, the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars for your own personal use, knowing that the same was taken from public funds."

Do you deny that you procured money from said B. H. Wright the Chief Clerk of the Department of Public Works?

A. No, I do not deny it; I do not remember—I do not think the amount given there is correct as the total amount at one time, but I did at one or two times ask him for a loan, which he gave me, and it was afterwards settled up; in fact, all the loans were settled up with him.

Mr. McCandless: Q. Can you give us the amount of those loans?

A. I think it was twice, perhaps three times, but cannot state positively without referring to my memoranda.

The Chairman: Q. Did you think B. H. Wright had money of his own to loan?

A. Well, he told me at one time that he would have money or something from the sale of his wife's property, that he would have money to loan. Whether that was the truth or not I do not know. I did not ask him for Government funds.

Q. You did not ask him where he got these funds from?

A. No.

Mr. McCandless: Q. Can you state here what the amount of those loans would be that you received from him at different times?

A. I think it was three hundred dollars.

Q. At one time?

A. Yes.

Q. Was that the largest amount you received at any one time?

A. I think it was, according to my recollection now; I would like to look the matter up and state the thing more definitely; but all these amounts were settled up.

Q. Before or after he was arrested?

A. Before.

THE FIFTH CHARGE.

The Chairman: "That you have from time to time given checks to creditors

ALMOST A MIRACLE

THE WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF A MINNESOTA MAN.

His Lower Limbs Had Become Useless and He Dragged Himself Around Like a Snake.

While the story of the wonderful recovery of John Hunter in the little town of Chico, Calif., from paralysis and locomotor ataxia is still fresh in the minds of everyone, an account of another equally remarkable and somewhat similar case comes from Minnesota.

Near Northfield, Minn., lives P. A. O'Brien, known to everybody round about the town. In the fall of 1900 he was obliged to give up work, because of a disease which one of the physicians who attended him called locomotor ataxia and another paralysis. He suffered for more than three years and, for part of the time, lay in a harness by the doctor's direction. He grew worse, and the physicians pronounced him incurable. But at last, like a miracle, came his cure. Let him tell the story:

"It had been coming on slowly for eight years," he says. "A cold numbness commenced in my feet and worked upwards. It grew worse, and, in November, 1900, I had to quit work. The disease bent me over, and when I attempted to straighten up, it felt as if someone was cutting me in the pit of the stomach with a knife. I always felt tired and could not rest at night, my feet felt as if there were needles sticking in them and my legs got so numb that I could stick pins in them and never feel it. They would shake so sometimes that I could not hold them still with both hands."

"Then I got so that I could not walk and I had to pull myself around like a snake. When I got excited my heart would palpitate and I would choke up. My kidneys also became affected and caused me much pain."

"Didn't the doctors help you?" was asked.

"No. One of them had me on my bed in a harness for several months, but that did me no good. They tried various things, and at last said I could not be cured."

"I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The first box stopped my pain so I could sleep good. It was a week before I could move my feet the least bit, but from that on I gained pretty fast. I never will stop praising Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for they have made a new man of me."

At all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., fifty cents per box; six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents.

In payment of your personal debts, knowing that you didn't have funds on deposit to honor said checks, and that said checks when presented would be dishonored and were dishonored."

A. It hardly seems to me that would have a bearing on the subject matter—etc.

Q. You refuse to answer the question?

A. It is so indefinite, Mr. Isenberg.

Q. Mr. Austin, when you were Auditor, how many and who were the employees of the Auditor's Department?

A. They were Mr. Meyers, Deputy Auditor, Geo. W. King, bookkeeper, and at one time Charles Hall; Mr. Sherman Wood was put in his place as assistant bookkeeper.

Q. Mr. Austin, do you remember the salaries of your employees?

A. Yes, sir, Deputy Auditor, two hundred dollars a month; on the payroll for the last year and a half has been a bookkeeper, \$175 a month; assistant bookkeeper, \$125 per month; the first detail clerk, \$100 a month; second detail clerk, \$80 a month; and the third detail clerk, \$50 a month; until the last of the month, before I left, his salary was raised to \$75 a month.

Q. Did you consider this force was sufficient to carry on the work in your department?

A. Yes, it was sufficient for the ordinary needs of the Auditor; once in a while when I went outside on a checking tour I would employ outside assistance.

Q. Mr. McCandless: Q. Did you have sufficient funds to pay this outside clerical assistance?

A. Yes, but it would never have lasted if we had done it extensively. What little outside help we required it was sufficient to pay to the time I was suspended.

Q. Was it possible from the books and records kept in the Auditor's office to know from time to time what cash was on hand in the Treasury Department?

A. Yes; that is every fifth day at least. We knew the moment a deposit was made in the Treasury; the depositor received an original and a duplicate receipt; the original and duplicate he took to the audit office, and had the original countersigned by the Auditor or Deputy Auditor, and the duplicate torn off, and kept in the audit office, so that all the moneys paid into the Treasury were known and recorded in our books from these duplicate receipts.

Mr. McCandless: Q. Then, Mr. Austin, by your checks in your office you could keep track of what money was on hand in the Treasurer's Department?

A. Yes, sir; we knew of all the payments made out of the Treasury, and all the moneys received in the Treasury, from these duplicate receipts. The only payments that we could not be cognizant of would be payments on account of interest which the Treasury can pay without the issuance of a warrant.

Q. What amount of money did the Treasury usually have?

A. That varied materially, particularly at the first part of the year, and we started in last year with seven hundred thousand dollars balance in the Treasury. I am only speaking from memory now.

Q. Now, Mr. Austin, your books do not show that you had seven hundred thousand dollars at one time?

A. Yes, in the treasury vaults; that

(Continued on page 1)

ASK AID OF UNCLE SAM

Porto Ricans at Hilo Want to Go Home.

HILO, Hawaii, Nov. 29.—Porto Ricans resident in and about Hilo held a meeting Sunday evening in the Japanese theater, at which they discussed ways and means of returning to their native country. Many of the Porto Ricans are homesteaders and the laborers on the plantations are eager to make trouble by the men out of work in the city.

Some of the men present at the meeting suggested that the sugar planters should pay their return passage, having brought them here in the first place.

After a general discussion it was decided to ask the United States to provide transportation facilities for their return to Porto Rico and a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial, which will be presented to the Washington government.

There are now nearly four thousand Porto Ricans in the country and it is said that a majority of them are in favor of going back to their old homes.

HILO RAILROAD DEPOT.

The depot building of the Hilo railroad at the corner of Front and Wai-anuehue will be a great improvement to that part of Hilo. The structure will be of two stories, with a tower 100 feet high, and will be in imitation of stone. The ground floor will be divided into express and ticket offices, and there will be a large waiting room for passengers. The depth of the station will be 150 feet, so that it will be large enough to accommodate a full train.

The building will front on Wai-anuehue street and extend around the post-office so that the freight and express offices will be on Front street. There will be large offices on the second floor for the use of Superintendent Lambert and heads of departments. The beauty of the building may be marred by the presence of the ramshackle postoffice, but as there was no other suitable site available for the station it was decided to go ahead with the work. The designs are being made by Mr. Richley.—Herald.

DILLINGHAM'S GIFT.

The Hilo Library was the recipient recently of \$300 from B. F. Dillingham of Honolulu. The liberality of Mr. and Mrs. Dillingham in this direction has been fully appreciated by the many patrons of the public library.—Tribune.

DEATH OF HON. F. C. LEBLOND.
Hon. F. C. LeBlond, father of Hon. C. M. LeBlond of Hilo, died at his home in Celenia, Ohio, on November 9. He represented his district in Congress for several terms and was well known all over the middle west.—Herald.

THE BALDING RECEPTION.

The storm of wind and rain that swept over the city last Saturday afternoon was not a bar to the success of the "At Home" given by Mrs. W. T. Balding of Waiuku in honor of Mrs. E. T. Balding.

The guests were received by Mrs. W. T. Balding and Mrs. E. T. Balding, assisted by Mrs. Severance, Mrs. Hyde and Miss Severance.

HILO NEWS NOTES.

Attorney General Dole is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Watt at Honokaa.

Miss Sutton is the guest of Miss Margaret Farquhar at Honouliuli.

Mr. and Mrs. Marlin are expected to return to Hilo by the S. S. Enterprise.

The Wilder's Steamship Company will probably take one of the Peacock stores next month.

W. J. Bates will begin driving piles for the railroad bridges over the Wai-akea this week.

The Bishop of Panopolis was a passenger by the Claudine. He will spend several days here on business connected with the Catholic mission.

One of Hilo's young business men is contemplating a cruise in the South Seas shortly in a yacht.

Smoke was seen issuing from the Dewey crater on Mauna Loa on Tuesday and there was a rumor that there was some activity there.

All of the lessees of land on the shore of Reed's bay will join in the petition for an annulment of the Waiakea lease.

C. A. Peacock, formerly a Honolulu business man, is in the city. Mr. Peacock is on his way to Australia where he has been in business since leaving Hawaii. He has made up his mind to change again and this time will settle in San Francisco. Mr. Peacock says Hilo has relatively made a bigger growth in the past six years than Honolulu. He believes that tourist trade will prove one of the most valuable assets of the Islands and that the best way to get tourists is to treat them royally when they are here.

Albert Horner's string will not be represented at the New Year races. Princess Leota is in foal and Alpheus is not in racing condition this fall.

P. Peck, who is in San Francisco in the interest of the Hilo-Kohala railroad, will come home by the Enterprise December 8.

Mauna Kea peaks have been covered with snow during the past week, presenting a beautiful view from Hilo.

C. A. Peacock, J. S. McAndrews, Miss Hawley and Mr. O'Brien came down from the Volcano Tuesday afternoon.

A. W. Richardson and bride arrived by the Claudine Wednesday evening and were greeted at the wharf by a number of friends. A carriage appropriately decorated was awaiting them. They were driven at once to their home on Church street, which was in readiness.

Captain Lake arrested two Japanese Wednesday on the charge of neglecting the condition of the harness on their teams hauling licensed vehicles. The laws of Hawaii are very strict on the

point of safety to travellers in licensed vehicles. No horse is to be used more than once a day on this road, where the roads are narrow and the vehicles are heavy and the drivers are not always careful.

BROUGHT APPLES FROM THE NORTH

WASHINGTON APPLER
PACKED EXPRESSLY FOR
HAWAIIAN TRADE

The above was the legend that was printed on each of about 600 cases of Washington apples, the first to come here direct from Seattle and they made up only a small portion of the big cargo of 2899 tons of general merchandise brought here by the steamer Tampico. The shipment is the direct result of the visit here a couple of months ago of a gentleman who represented a number of Seattle firms who are interested in working up a direct trade with Hawaii.

This gentleman, H. Jacobs Shellmound, has returned to Honolulu for another visit. He stated yesterday that Seattle people were very much alive to the importance and extent of the island trade and intended to push it for all it is worth. Although San Francisco now has the bulk of the trade and will retain it, Mr. Shellmound says that Seattle business men consider that they can secure quite a large trade here. The Tampico brought all the cargo she had room for.

HOW AUSTIN MET CHARGES

(Continued from Page 2)

is, at the end of the month we could find what the amounts were there.

TREASURY CASH WAS NOT COUNTED.

The Chairman: Q. Did you count the cash in the Treasurer's office?
A. No; except when requested to do so by the Minister of Finance or the Treasurer.

Q. Then you never counted the cash, when you made these checks? A. No.
Q. Why wasn't that done?

A. Because I did not think it was the duty of the Auditor to do it unless requested by the Treasurer, who was responsible for the cash. And the Registrar of Public Accounts.

Q. How would you know there was a cash balance left in the office if you did not count the cash after you checked the books?

A. Well, he must have certainly had a cash balance there. There was a sworn statement as to the amounts paid out, and out, and his own accounts. Q. But that is not my question; how would you know there was a cash balance there unless you counted the cash balance?

A. From my own personal knowledge; I could see there was cash in the Treasury, but I didn't count it.

Q. Then you would not know there was that cash balance there when you checked his accounts, would you, only from what he said?

A. Not from personal feeling of the money, or personally counting it.

Q. On whom did the responsibility for making the examinations of the various departments fall?

A. On the Auditor. Do you mean the examinations of the books?

Q. Yes.

A. It was the purpose of the Audit Department.

Q. What was your custom in reference to the frequency of the examination of the departments?

A. Mr. Meyers, Deputy Auditor, checked the Public Works Department and the Treasury Department every quarter.

Q. Now, at the Land Department, when were the books last audited there?

A. I used to check them every year, this is to complete the checking for the year. Of course it was done from time to time.

Q. Who did the checking?

A. I did, with the assistance of two of my clerks. It was checked, if I remember rightly, up to the 31st of December, 1901.

LAND DEPT. LAST CHECKED IN DECEMBER, 1901.

Q. You mean to say that the Land Department since the 31st of Dec., 1901, has not been audited?

A. Not completely audited; I mean not fully checked with the stubs or receipts in the Department.

Q. Has any kind of auditing been done there since the 31st of December, 1901?

A. No.

Q. Why not?

A. We had a sworn statement of each accounting officer. He has to make a sworn statement to the Auditing Department every month, and we knew all the cash that is paid in there, and the bills paid from the Department, because the Auditing Department pays the bills by warrants and I would go through the year's work when the year was completed to find in the detailed receipts for the year, and month to month, the sworn statement from that Department.

Q. Is it not a fact that the Auditor should audit the books of the department more than once a year?

A. We did it as often as we could with the assistance we had.

Q. I understood you to say that you had plenty of assistance.

A. I think the books were properly and sufficiently examined. Of course in the present turnover of affairs I would probably be more careful, that is, would probably audit them oftener, perhaps; but as far as making the Auditor responsible for all the cash in the Government, I do not think you could get a man in the country who would be willing to take such responsibility as that.

(To be continued.)

OAHU WINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP



THE VICTORIOUS OAHU POLO TEAM.



THE MAUI POLO CLUB MEN.

The Local Polo Men Defeat Maui's Four in a Fast Game, Through Superior Team Work.

Oahu, 14; Maui, 4.

In a game full of spectacular plays and startling incidents, fine drives and fast rides, the local polo four, playing with magnificent team work and in several instances illustrating the game with truly star flashes, bested the best of the visiting teams by a really remarkable score. The advantage gained by the Blue and White was quite beyond the expectations of the heartiest admirers of the local men, and the credit is due in largest part to the fine exhibition given in combination.

And the game, so well worthy of the Championship Day, was the magnet which drew to Kapiolani Park a record crowd of spectators. The strings of carriages were longer and the occupants more enthusiastic perhaps than any such gathering ever seen here, except on the annual race day. It was a well mounted and gowned company too, for the brilliant colors flashing from every kind of vehicle, from cart to coach, added to the general beauties of the scene.

Everybody was there. To attempt to enumerate the visitors to the quarter-stretch will be impossible, for the company was a constantly shifting one, the men spending a good portion of the afternoon passing about through the lines of vehicles greeting friends and making a species of Reception Day out of the occasion. The earliest comers found places along the fence at the center of the field and soon the lines of vehicles were strung out until they included every inch available on the Diamond Head side and then the city boundary was covered, late comers being compelled to stand their horses in the race track or to give over an attempt to see the game from vehicle and take it in from the benches along the lines.

Before the game the early comers were treated to a view of the ponies which have been worked during the week. Led by Master of the Horse Gerrit P. Wilder and Master of the Field C. W. Dickey, the more than a half hundred animals passed completely around the field, each in charge of a groom. First came the octet which came down from Hilo and after these the Maui contingent, led by the famous Foxy Grandpa and Tom Thumb, they in turn being followed by the Kauai animals, the Melina brothers, of such fame from the Tuesday's and Thursday's games, being in charge of the ponies from the Rice stables. Last of all came the Oahu horses and many of these were recognized by name and greeted with applause as they passed along the lines, the honors being divided between the Kauai animals and men and the local ponies.

After a ten minutes wait the game was on and then for an hour and a half the white lined space was full of flying horses, stick swinging men and a bounding sphere. Before the game was on there was some little speculation on the result, the Oahu team being the favorites on account of the superior team play which has been shown in the preliminary games. There was little setting, though an occasional bottle or hat was in evidence to those who looked on from the side lines. The Maui men were not entirely discouraged however, for they were of opinion that their speed might give them advantages which would over-balance the play of the locals, or at least make it a game in which a narrow margin alone would tell who had the victory.

The first quarter hour's play settled the convictions of those who watched the contest. From the time the ball was dropped into play the first time the

work of the locals seemed to put the result beyond question barring the accidents which must figure in all such contests. The play was never allowed to lag, the men getting into it with decision and speed, riding fast and in some instances recklessly, as is shown by the number of fouls allowed, three being marked up in one period. The stick work was not of the highest order all the time during the first period, for the misses were many and in many cases unaccountable.

Maui disappointed most. The work of the canary clad men was not up to form. Neither was it possible for them to make their horses show the speed that they are known to possess. Frank Baldwin had to ride Foxy with a whip, and then he was held safe by Shingle very often, on one occasion Dillingham clearly outdressing him on Puuloa, in a race down field. This was of course not the rule, for often Baldwin was able to make such a spurt that he could clear the field and bankhand a ball on the goal line, saving the score which seemed certain for Oahu.

Von Tempesky was most seriously out of form in the first half of the game. He missed with frequency when the stroke was fair and its failure was fatal. Later, especially in the last period he was in better shape and some of his stops and passes forward were fine as any seen on the field. Harry Baldwin played the careful and consistent game that has marked his work since he entered the list of games, but Dole could not be held. Wilbur both rode and drove well, but on the whole



MEN, WOMEN, HERE IS HEALTH AND STRENGTH

Sick and Weak People: I can cure you with Electricity, as I have cured thousands of others. I can make the blood circulate in your veins, the nerves tingle with vigorous life and the spirit of energy show itself in every move of your body. I have told you that Electricity is "Life," and now all scientists and doctors are approving my claim. Let me prove it to you; let me show you how my method of applying this great power has revolutionized medical treatment.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

IS A MODEL, A MODERN HOME TREATMENT.
My twenty years of study are shown in this grand appliance. You wear it with comfort at night, and the Electricity infused into your body cures all Nervous and Vital Trouble, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, and all forms of pain and weakness. It restores the life while you sleep, and must cure.

DO YOU SUFFER? If so, don't hesitate, don't waste your time on drugs, which give no strength. Wear this life-giving appliance as I direct and it will cure you. Come and see me today. See what has been done for others. Test it free, get my free advice and follow it. You will find it the road to health.

READ MY BOOK. I have a book which every man should read (one for women also). It tells facts that are of interest to every man who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. Send for this book today, if you can't call. I mail it, sealed, free. If you call I will give you a free test. Remember, my belt does not burn, though you feel the current and can regulate it. I warrant it to give a strong current for years, though no man who uses it right needs it over three months. Cut this out and act today.

OFFICE HOURS—**DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN**, 906 Market St. S. a. m. to 8:30 p. m. San Francisco, Cal. Sundays 10 to 1.

NOTE—When you use Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt you are under the care of a physician. Agents or drug stores are never allowed to sell these goods.

Low Wheel Buggies at Cost

To dispose of our stock of Low Wheel Rubber Tired Buggies, we will sell them at cost.

Former Price \$160. Now \$125.

“ “ 175. “ 135.

“ “ 200. “ 160.

“ “ 250. “ 200.

Note these figures—Nothing like them were offered before.

Substantial reductions on all other vehicles.

Harness, Whips, etc. likewise reduced.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co., Ltd.

Beretania St., Near Fort.

Castle & Cooke.

—LIMITED.—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

there were some eight goals missed by the narrowest of yards, the Maui men driving too hard in their approach shots.

To Dole must be given the greatest individual credit for the victory of Oa-

Order Your

Lemon Soda,
Root Beer,
Ginger Ale,
Cream Soda,
Orange Cider,
Pineapple Cider,
Kamel,
strawberry,
Sarsaparilla
and Iron

from an old house with an established reputation. Free delivery to all parts of the city and Waikiki

Consolidated Soda Water Works

COMPANY, LTD.
Telephone Main 71.
Works 601 Fort St.

hu. He was in the play from the moment the ball dropped and never did he slack his work. His driving and placing was excellent, and he saved

(Continued on Page 6.)

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Household Department, Bethel Street.

Special Closing Out Sale of Surplus Stock to
Make Room for New Holiday Goods Which Must be
Opened at Once. DON'T MISS THE BARGAINS.

15c. Steel Chopping Knives, now 10c.
Bread knives with carved handles, always sold at 50c., only 25c.
White enameled cream jugs, 25c.
Best quality ice picks, choice 25c.
Scotch granite drinking cups, 10c.
White enameled dust pans, 2 sizes, very strong, will last for years, choice, 25c.
Gray enameled pierced dippers and skimmers, your choice, each 10c.
Plated knives and forks, 1/2 dozen each in lined box, choice, box, 75c.
Table spoons, silver steel, 3 different patterns, always 75c. dozen, now 50c.
Tea spoons, silver steel, per doz. 25c.
Tin tea and coffee pots, 1 quart 10c.
2 quarts 15c.
3 quarts 20c.
4 quarts 25c.
5 quarts 30c.

SOME OF
THE LOTS
ARE SMALL,
BUT WILL BE
REPLACED
BY OTHERS
AS SOON AS
SOLD.

White enameled tea pots, should be 75c. Special sale price 35c.
White enameled coffee pots, very durable, always clean, your choice 40c.
Tubed cake pans, gray enameled, always 25 and 30c. each, choice, any size, 10c.
Carving knives and forks, best steel, stag handles, cheap at \$2.00 per set, now, per set 1.25, a bargain, per set 75c.
Carving knives and forks, extra good and strong, should be \$1.25, a bargain, per set 75c.
Sixty-cent Christy meat knives only 25c.
White enameled scoops from 40c. to 25c.
Gray enameled candlesticks only 10c.
Gray enameled coffee crushers, 1-1/2 lbs. 15c.
Tin sauce pans with covers, 1 qt., 10c. 2 qts., 15c. 3 qts., 20c. 4 qts., 25c.
Tin covered buckets, 1/2 qt. 5c. 1 qt. 10c. 2 qts., 15c. 3 qts., 20c. 4 qts., 25c.

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Household Department, Bethel Street.

READY TO REPORT ON J. H. BOYD

The Public Works Committee Finishes.

If the report of the committee which has been investigating the condition of the Public Works Department is finished this morning, it will be presented to the senate. The committee has finished its work of inquiry and all that remains is to bring the evidence into form for submission to that body. It is understood that there will be no minority report.

The other committees are still hard at work and there will be, it is thought, several days elapse before the reports will be ready for submission. The committees are making thorough investigations, and the Land Office committee, especially, are looking into various subjects which were aired before the commission of senators who spent October in looking into governmental conditions.

The matter of appointments is still hanging fire, and while it is said that no definite conclusion has been reached on any side, the opinion is freely expressed that everything will be settled to the complete satisfaction of both senators and executive. Conferences have been held between the Governor and members of the senate and the Republican committees and the outlook is for unanimous action upon the candidates submitted to the senate by the head of the executive department. Senator Crabbe and Committee member Carter spent an hour with the Governor yesterday and, while they would not divulge the results of their discussion, it was understood last evening that an appointment to the place made vacant by the removal of Auditor Austin may be expected at once. In fact, it may come to the senate today. The original intention was to await action on all the messages of the Governor, and then act on all the appointments at once, but this has been abandoned and the outlook is that the vacancies will be filled as soon as they have been created by the joint action of the Senate and the Governor.

Governor Dole yesterday afternoon acted in the case of Auditor Austin. The recommendation of the Senate took such form that the Executive considered that the best course was to simply send formal notification to the former auditor that he had been separated from the office. The note conveyed this information in the briefest possible language.

The session of the Senate yesterday was brief and most formal, consisting of the reading of the minutes, with instructions to the clerk to insert in them the full report made by the various committees, and the reading of an acknowledgment by the secretary of the Governor of the receipt of the message concerning the appointments. The session adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

LEPER CHRISTMAS BOX PREPARING

A Christmas box will be sent to the lepers from the Hawaiian board rooms as was done in the year previous. But little time was given the people for last year's box, but over 300 packages of sweets and as many individual gifts, including marbles and tops, dolls and toys, dress goods, etc., were prepared and sent to the care of Rev. J. M. Naeole. The committee was careful not to send expensive or disproportionate gifts. It has been apt to be either a feast or a famine over in the leper settlement at Christmas time, and people's lavishness and their hearty desire to do something has frequently resulted in inappropriate and costly provision for a few. Clothing will be acceptable, if it is the kind which the wearer feels has still use in it. Toys of a simple character are always appropriate. Books for children, especially if they are not damaged so they have lost their attractiveness, will be gladly received. However, the most useful gift is in the form of money, which can readily be converted into lots of materials which storekeepers can sell in quantities at a reduction for such a cause. Moreover, it is the means of providing candy, etc., which must be paid for in cash. This box from the Hawaiian board rooms does not pretend to cover the whole ground; it simply goes through their agents there to the large Sunday Schools connected with the Kalawao and Kalaupapa churches.

Anything sent to rooms 400-402 Boston building, on or before Saturday, December 20, will be forwarded.

In an address before the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, Lieut. Commander Niblack said: "A good many of the so-called cruisers on our list are little better than junk for our purposes, and they should be designed for scouting and auxiliary purposes. Such ships as we improvised in the war with Spain will not answer in the next war. It is to be regretted that we have not a regular building program of battle-ships, but that is hoping for too much foresight."

A son of Senator Clark of Montana has been arrested for bribery.

Cholera is spreading in Palestine.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

Austria had an earthquake on the 19th. The great ship raised the price of sugar. The Russian imperial family is denied.

Nearly complete returns give Pardee 2784 plurality.

President Laubet is likely to visit the United States.

The King of Portugal is a guest of King Edward.

Carmen's fight for the speakership is considered won.

At Resht, Persia, 200 persons were burned to death.

Marie Dressler, the actress, is dying of acute gastritis.

The Alameda mole depot has been destroyed by fire.

P. K. Lane has decided not to contest Pardee's election.

Sharp earthquake shocks were felt in Utah on the 17th.

Dr. Henry Churchill King is the new President of Oberlin.

Etta Butler, the California artist, is ill with typhoid fever.

Sailors from the training ship Hartford died at Madeira.

Mrs. Sharette has been appointed paid delegate to Canada.

Col. Penn, once Governor of Louisiana, died at New Orleans.

Reval ascent has been given to all the Yerkes tube railroad bills.

The wife of Roland B. Moynaux is in Sioux Falls, seeking a divorce.

The coronation festivities in London were followed by a wave of crime.

Col. Joan Bradbury of Los Angeles has secured a divorce from his wife.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, pastor of the City Temple, London, is critically ill.

Louis Gerstle of San Francisco, has been prostrated by an attack of paralysis.

Wilczek, the violinist, has had a notable success in concert in San Francisco.

Anthony Fiata, an artist, will lead the next Baldwin expedition to the Arctic.

Armour's entire packing plant at Sioux City, covering four acres, has burned.

Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, leader of the Social Purity movement in London, is dead.

George Alfred Henty, the author and former war correspondent, is dead in London.

Joseph Chamberlain says the government hopes to build a united nation in South Africa.

Cholera is increasing in Manila and it is feared the water supply may become infected.

John Bell Bouton, for thirty years editor of the New York Journal of Commerce, is dead.

Andrew Carnegie and family were poisoned in Switzerland by eating contaminated food.

The movement among university students in Germany against pistol duels is gaining ground.

The President returned from his hunting trip in Mississippi, without having shot a bear.

The Kaiser is said to have failed in his efforts to bring about an alliance with Great Britain.

Chinese, controlling two-thirds of the San Joaquin valley (Cal.) potato crop, have formed a trust.

The remains of Christopher Columbus have finally been deposited in the cathedral at Seville.

The adopted son of Mrs. Tingley has left Point Loma in an attempt to find out his real parentage.

Vice Governor Wright of the Philippines was given a great reception at Memphis, his home town.

Mrs. Tingley has closed the entrances to her Point Loma institution to keep out the agents of the Children's Society.

Native Samoans have formed a co-operative company, purchased a cutter and will trade under the United States flag.

Kier Hardie, M. P., was arrested in Brussels on suspicion of being connected with the attempt to kill King Leopold.

A controversy has arisen over the claim of the neurologist of Cornell University for the brains of Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

An alleged converted anarchist of Hoboken says he knows of an assassin having been chosen three separate times to kill Roosevelt.

Lord Roberts refuses to pay £1000 court fees for his decoration of Knight of the Garter and has not been admitted into full fellowship.

Mine owners near Tombstone have moved the international boundary monument three quarters of a mile to get their property into the United States.

Bishop Potter returned the \$150 got for his 35-minute lecture in Duluth, having learned that the audience was disappointed over its quality and quantity.

The rumor of King Leopold's coming abdication is denied. Princess Stephanie, his exiled daughter, telegraphed congratulations over his escape from death.

Rev. Dr. James C. Humes, pastor of a prominent Dutch Reformed church in Brooklyn, has been forced to resign owing to his opposition to open-work history.

Rubino, the assailant of King Leopold, is known to the police as an advanced Socialist. He attacked the King because of that monarch's treatment of his daughter.

As a couple were about to be wedded in Elizabeth, N. J., the bride's shoe became unloosed and on the discovery by the bridegroom that she wore openwork stockings, he refused to marry her.

Carrie Nation invaded the home show in New York, denounced the Vanderbilts and other fashionable people to their faces and broke up a wine party in the cafe. She was ejected by the police.

There are reports, not generally believed, that the Bogota lost thirty officers and men in its fight with the insurgents at Chitre. One account registers the mortality at twenty. The vessel is still at Panama.

King Oscar decided the Samoan case in favor of Germany on every point. He blames England and the United States for all the trouble and declares they were not justified in using force as lives were not in peril.

ASHES FELL OVER WIDESPREAD AREAS

Sensational Stories From the Scene of the Volcanic Eruption in the Rich Coffee Districts of the Guatemalan Republic.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 20.—With the arrival of the steamer City of Para from the Central American coast comes the details of the great devastation wrought by the volcano of Rosario, in Guatemala, and the resultant loss of life and destruction of millions of dollars worth of property. Even as Nero fiddled while Rome burned, Governor Cabrera is accused of feasting while death and ruin stalked abroad in the department of Quezaltenango.

While thousands of people were being rendered homeless and were suffering for the necessities of life; while they were appealing to the Governor and to the American minister for aid, nothing was done by either official to relieve the distress of either natives or Americans. It is said that Governor Cabrera not only refused to send relief to the stricken district, but that he placed a censorship on all news in order to prevent information of the disaster being given to the world.

In the vicinity of the volcano of Rosario, which is a small cone lying at the foot of Santa Maria, all the coffee fincas are covered with ashes, mud and stones to a depth of from six to twenty feet, and the loss of property is complete, as the plantations cannot be recovered. Thousands of acres of rich land now lie an arid waste, totally irreclaimable.

The loss of life among the Indians in the vicinity may run into the thousands, but it is said that no foreigners were killed. Houses were crushed by the weight of stones and ashes, and all vegetation was so utterly destroyed that live stock is perishing by thousands.

PORTO BARIOS (Guatemala), November 17.—A message received here today from Guatemala City states that another eruption of Santa Maria volcano occurred last night. The eruption was preceded by an incandescent flame from the crater, which could be seen hundreds of miles.

This was followed by a terrific explosion which caused the buildings of Guatemala City to tremble to their foundations. The eruption is described as more violent than any that had previously occurred, and it is believed that every living thing within a radius of twenty miles of the volcano has been destroyed.

PANAMA, November 17.—Passengers from Central America who arrived here yesterday report the complete destruction of the territory surrounding the volcano of Santa Maria, province

of Quezaltenango, Guatemala, in consequence of the recent eruption. The adjacent villages, the rich coffee plantations, with over \$300,000 worth of coffee stored in bags, and hundreds of lives, were lost. Refugees are arriving at the port of Champerico. Over 200 fugitives sailed for San Jose de Guatemala on the Pacific Mail steamer.

The exchange is rising by leaps, and now stands at 1,200 per cent, without buyers.

The strict censorship which has been established in Guatemala makes it impossible to get the exact news regarding the situation there. The port of Porto Barrios is reported to have been closed. No mails have arrived here from Guatemala.

SAN JOSE, November 16.—William Halla, a native of Pluma de Hidalgo, Guatemala, who is the owner of a coffee store in this city, has received a letter from his brother, who owns a coffee plantation in Guatemala, 600 miles from the crater of Santa Maria. In it he describes the phenomena attending the eruption of the volcano as seen at that distance. Cinders, after passing over the intervening range of mountains from 3,500 to 4,000 feet high, fell till the entire surface of the country was covered to a depth of three inches. The cinder storm lasted a day and a night. The sun was completely obscured, and objects could not be discerned at a distance of a few rods. The Indians employed on the Halla plantation thought that the end of the world had come. The atmosphere was exceedingly chilly, and the storm spread terror in its wake.

NEW YORK, November 21.—A special to the Sun from New Orleans says: News comes from Porto Barrios that refugees who have arrived there from Western Guatemala report a terrible state of affairs as the result of the eruption of Santa Maria volcano. The country for a radius of over thirty miles has been laid waste and all life destroyed.

The loss of life is estimated at over 7,000, most of the victims being Indians. Ten Indian villages, each with a population of from 50 to 500, were wiped out, the huts being buried beneath tons of volcanic debris.

All of the coffee plantations in the volcanic zone are ruined and their owners left penniless. The government has been making most strenuous efforts to conceal the facts, but they are gradually reaching the towns on the coast through the refugees, who are fleeing from the country.

Tuesday night, a steamer was sighted in the distance, and frantic shouts were raised by those on the raft to attract attention. The steamer lowered a boat, which passed within fifty yards of them, but the boat's crew apparently did not see the raft and returned to their vessel. When the Penguin was sighted only one of the survivors was able to stand, and all were terribly emaciated.

The British steamer Elangamite was wrecked on a reef adjacent to Three Kings Islands, a group of small islands thirty-eight miles northwest of Sydney, N. S. W., to Auckland, N. Z. She belonged to Huddard, Berkerd & Co. of Melbourne, and had been used in the general passenger and mail service carried on by that company between the colonies and along the Australian coast for many years. She was built in 1887, and had a registered tonnage of 1665.

She carried 110 passengers on her last trip, of whom forty-two only were saved in two of the ship's boats. Four other boats and a raft, containing the remainder of the passengers and crew of the ill-fated steamer, are still missing.

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of Quezaltenango, Guatemala, in consequence of the recent eruption. The adjacent villages, the rich coffee plantations, with over \$300,000 worth of coffee stored in bags, and hundreds of lives, were lost. Refugees are arriving at the port of Champerico. Over 200 fugitives sailed for San Jose de Guatemala on the Pacific Mail steamer.

The exchange is rising by leaps, and now stands at 1,200 per cent, without buyers.

The strict censorship which has been established in Guatemala makes it impossible to get the exact news regarding the situation there. The port of Porto Barrios is reported to have been closed. No mails have arrived here from Guatemala.

SAN JOSE, November 16.—William Halla, a native of Pluma de Hidalgo, Guatemala, who is the owner of a coffee store in this city, has received a letter from his brother, who owns a coffee plantation in Guatemala, 600 miles from the crater of Santa Maria. In it he describes the phenomena attending the eruption of the volcano as seen at that distance. Cinders, after passing over the intervening range of mountains from 3,500 to 4,000 feet high, fell till the entire surface of the country was covered to a depth of three inches. The cinder storm lasted a day and a night. The sun was completely obscured, and objects could not be discerned at a distance of a few rods. The Indians employed on the Halla plantation thought that the end of the world had come. The atmosphere was exceedingly chilly, and the storm spread terror in its wake.

NEW YORK, November 21.—A special to the Sun from New Orleans says: News comes from Porto Barrios that refugees who have arrived there from Western Guatemala report a terrible state of affairs as the result of the eruption of Santa Maria volcano. The country for a radius of over thirty miles has been laid waste and all life destroyed.

The loss of life is estimated at over 7,000, most of the victims being Indians. Ten Indian villages, each with a population of from 50 to 500, were wiped out, the huts being buried beneath tons of volcanic debris.

All of the coffee plantations in the volcanic zone are ruined and their owners left penniless. The government has been making most strenuous efforts to conceal the facts, but they are gradually reaching the towns on the coast through the refugees, who are fleeing from the country.

Tuesday night, a steamer was sighted in the distance, and frantic shouts were raised by those on the raft to attract attention. The steamer lowered a boat, which passed within fifty yards of them, but the boat's crew apparently did not see the raft and returned to their vessel. When the Penguin was sighted only one of the survivors was able to stand, and all were terribly emaciated.

The British steamer Elangamite was wrecked on a reef adjacent to Three Kings Islands, a group of small islands thirty-eight miles northwest of Sydney, N. S. W., to Auckland, N. Z. She belonged to Huddard, Berkerd & Co. of Melbourne, and had been used in the general passenger and mail service carried on by that company between the colonies and along the Australian coast for many years. She was built in 1887, and had a registered tonnage of 1665.

She carried 110 passengers on her last trip, of whom forty-two only were saved in two of the ship's boats. Four other boats and a raft, containing the remainder of the passengers and crew of the ill-fated steamer, are still missing.

They had a cruel disappointment on Tuesday night. A steamer was sighted in the distance, and frantic shouts were raised by those on the raft to attract attention. The steamer lowered a boat, which passed within fifty yards of them, but the boat's crew apparently did not see the raft and returned to their vessel. When the Penguin was sighted only one of the survivors was able to stand, and all were terribly emaciated.

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INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE

Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1825.
Accumulated Funds £2,976,000

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Capital £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS

IMPERIAL LIME
99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.
Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
AGENTS.

Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.
ASSESSMENTS.

The twenty-fourth and final assess-
ment of 1902 of two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable December 20, 1902.

Interest will be charged on assess-
ments unpaid ten days after the same
are due at the rate of one per cent (1%)
per month from the date upon which
such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be pay-
able at the office of The B. F. Dilling-
ham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building.
(Signed) **ELMER E. PAXTON,**
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.
May 12, 1902. 2383

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURI-
FIER AND RESTORER.
IT WARRANTS TO CLEAR THE
BLOOD from all impurities from
whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin
Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and
Bares of all kinds. It is a never failing
permanent cure. 1.
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the
Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
from whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-
matic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood
and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste
and warranted free from anything injuri-
ous to the most delicate constitution, it
either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers
to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-
DERFUL CURES
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles
of 4d each, and in cases containing six
times the quantity, is sufficient to effect
a permanent cure in the great majority
of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEM-
ISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VEND-
ORS throughout the world. Proprietors
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, Eng-
land. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's
Blood Mixture should see that
they get the genuine article. Worthless
imitations and substitutes are sometimes
passed off by unscrupulous vendors. The
words "Lincoln and Midland Counties
Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are
engraved on the Government stamp, and
"Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture"
blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH
NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASLE & COOKE CO., Ltd.
HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants
SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR
The Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump Co.
Weston's Centrifugal Co.
The New England Mutual Life Insur-
ance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of
Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of
London.

**RUBBER
STAMPS**

AUDITOR'S OFFICE IS NOW OPEN

Senate Acts on Committee's Plan.

(From Monday's dispatch.)

With all the doubt and difficulty
smoothed from about the Auditor's
Office, it is said the first days of the
week will be given by the Senate to
completely clearing up the tangles at
the executive building, so that there
may be by the end of the week the
appointments and then adjournment.

The committee which has been in-
vestigating the Department of Public
Works has almost finished its report
and it is unofficially talked about, the
consensus being that the report which
will be given by every member of the com-
mittee. The committee has been most
thorough in its investigations, and the
leaders of the party, including
Prince Kuhio, have kept in touch with
the progress of the work, and in con-
sequence it is expected that there will
be returned such a report that there
will be no objection to its immediate
passage.

There was some doubt expressed last
evening that the report could be pre-
sented this morning, but there will
certainly be little time lost in getting
the matter before the Senate. The other
important reports are in an advanced
state of preparedness, and the first
half of the week should witness action
on each of them and consideration of
appointments is expected to follow
very quickly.

When the Senate met on Saturday
there was a full attendance of the
members now in the city. The business
began at once with the submission
of the report upon the members of the
Tax Appeal Boards appointed by the
Governor and submitted to the Senate
for confirmation. Senator Achi pre-
sented the report, which provided for
the confirmation in each case except
that of R. H. Atkins of Kohala. It
was said in the report that Kau should
have one member of the board, while
now Kohala had two. The report was
adopted and the Governor was notified,
the reasons for the refusal to confirm
being given in the notification.

Senator Dickey reported in favor of
the confirmation of the three Prison
Inspectors named and the report was
adopted, as was that of Senator Wil-
cox approving of the appointments of
two members of the Board of Educa-
tion. When this formal business had
been done, on motion of Senator Dickey
a committee consisting of Senators
Dickey, Isenberg and Woods was named
to consider the appointments on
Boards of Election and Park Commis-
sioners as there is no committee to
which those names could be properly
referred.

Senator Isenberg rose and read the
following report of the committee ap-
pointed to investigate the Auditor's
Office:

Honolulu, Nov. 29, 1902.
To the President and Members of the
Senate.

Your committee to investigate the
Auditor's Department, to whom was
referred the message of the Governor
in regard to the Auditor, Mr. H. C.
Austin, beg leave to make the follow-
ing report.

After careful consideration we find
that Mr. H. C. Austin, in the latter
part of August or the beginning of Sep-
tember of the present year, attempted
to borrow money from Mr. C. F. Chil-
lingworth, Deputy High Sheriff of the
Territory. Mr. Chillingworth, on being
questioned by the committee, stated
that Mr. Austin asked him if he had
any money at all in the drawer. To
which Mr. Chillingworth answered,
"No; I haven't got anything in the
drawer at all." When Mr. Chilling-
worth was questioned what the "draw-
er" meant, he stated that he took it for
granted that Mr. Austin meant the
government funds, because there could
have been no other funds but the gov-
ernment funds in said drawer.

This evidence can be found on pages
32 to 36 of the report hereto attached.
The third charge in the message from
the Governor accuses Mr. H. C. Austin
of having passed a check of upwards
of \$1,700, drawn by Mr. Austin in favor
of Henry C. Hapai, Registrar of Public
Accounts of the Territory of Hawaii,
said check being drawn on the First
Bank of Hilo. We find that Mr. Aus-
tin had no funds at said bank when
Mr. Hapai presented the check to the
First Bank of Hilo for collection. Mr.
Hapai did not endorse the check, as he
was afraid that as soon as he did so
he would be made responsible for the
amount. He, therefore, deposited the
check, and endorsed on the back of it,
"For collection only," and the Bank of
Hawaii then sent the check to Hilo for
collection, and it was returned, having
been dishonored in Hilo.

The fourth charge was that Mr. Aus-
tin procured from Mr. William Vanatta,
a public accountant residing in Hilo,
the sum of \$255. Mr. Austin gave
his check upon a bank in the city of
Honolulu to said William Vanatta for
said amount, well knowing at the time
that he had no funds in said bank to
cover the payment of same. And when
William Vanatta, as Public Accountant,
made his regular returns to the Treas-
ury Department they included
said check for \$255. We find from the
testimony of Mr. Hapai, Registrar of
Public Accounts, that he received the
said check and took it to Bishop & Co.
for collection, and on the face of it
was written, "No funds."

This testimony can be found in the

report attached, from pages 37 to 41.
There are also two letters, dated Aug-
ust 1902 and August 1902, respec-
tively, pertaining to the fourth charge,
which are as follows:
"Dear Sir:—Your communication of the
12th inst. is at hand, wherein you
inform me that the draft drawn on
Bishop & Co. by H. C. Austin, in favor
of himself, had not been paid for lack
of funds in bank. I would say in reply
that I have received a letter from him
dated August 12th wherein he states
that he would deposit the amount with
you on the following day. Trusting he
has done so, I will await your reply.
Very respectfully,
HENRY C. HAPAI."

"Hilo, Hawaii, Aug. 15, 1902.
"Mr. Henry C. Hapai, Registrar of
Public Accounts."

"Dear Sir:—Your communication of the
12th inst. is at hand, wherein you
inform me that the draft drawn on
Bishop & Co. by H. C. Austin, in favor
of himself, had not been paid for lack
of funds in bank. I would say in reply
that I have received a letter from him
dated August 12th wherein he states
that he would deposit the amount with
you on the following day. Trusting he
has done so, I will await your reply.
Respectfully yours,
WM. VANATTA,
"Superintendent of Water Works."

On further questioning Mr. Hapai we
found that on August 15th Mr. Austin
paid said check of \$255. The check was
presented on August 11th.

We further found, on questioning Mr.
Hapai, that Mr. Austin had given other
checks to people which were returned
to the Government, as remittances, but
were refused, as there were no funds
to meet such checks in the bank.

On reviewing the foregoing testimony,
we, your committee, believe that these
acts of the Auditor are improper for a
Government official of high standing
in this community, and do condemn
such acts.

We further disapprove of the Audi-
tor, Mr. H. C. Austin, borrowing money
from Mr. B. H. Wright, which Mr.
Austin acknowledges he did several
times.

We further find that said H. C. Aus-
tin has, to a great extent, neglected to
audit the accounts of the different de-
partments, as he was by law required
to do.

We find in our examination that Mr.
Austin has never counted the cash in
the Treasury. We believe the first duty
of an Auditor is to call for the cash
balance and verify it, as we consider
it one of the most important things to
find out your cash balance, then count
your cash and audit the books to see
if everything is correct.

In the Auditor's own statements, he
says he did not think it was the duty
of the Auditor to count the cash in
the Treasury Department unless re-
quested to do so by the Treasurer.

From his own statement we also find
that he has never audited any of the
Government departments on the Island
of Kauai, and that Maui and Hawaii
have only been visited once by him.
We think that the different depart-
ments on these Islands should be audited
at least every four months, and,
from information which we have re-
ceived from the deputy auditors, as well
as from the bookkeeper, it is easily
done, without any additional ex-
pense to the Government. It only took
Mr. King, who went to Kauai, nine
days to audit all the books of the var-
ious departments, going as far back as
one year.

Your committee has also been very
much surprised to find out that the De-
partment of Public Works was not
audited during the months from Feb-
ruary to September. The deputy audi-
tor, who had audited these books every
three months before February, informed
your committee, when he was asked
why he had not been in this depart-
ment between the months of February
and September, that the Auditor was
away from the office so much he could
not find time to go down and audit the
books of said department.

We are of the opinion that the grave
defalcation which has occurred in the
Department of Public Works was largely
due to the neglect of the Auditor in
not being at his office, so as to allow
the deputy auditor time to audit the
accounts of the Department of Public
Works.

We further find that the Public Lands
Department's books have not been audited
since the 31st of December, 1901; and
then said auditing was practically of
no value, because of failure to check
up the Government leases from which
revenues were received. And since De-
cember 31, 1901, there has been no
auditing whatever in said Public Lands
Department.

We severely criticize this work, as
thousands of dollars pass through the
Public Lands Department, a careful
record of which should be kept, and the
books of said department should be
audited at least every thirty days.

We further find in our investigation
that the Judiciary Department and the
Department of Public Instruction have
never been audited.

We severely criticize the neglect of
the Auditor, in not having both of these
Departments thoroughly audited and
would recommend that hereafter these
Departments be audited at least every
four months.

In conclusion, your committee en-
dorses the action of the Governor of the
Territory of Hawaii in suspending Mr.
H. C. Austin from office of Auditor,
and respectfully recommends and advises
the Governor to remove said H. C.
Austin from the office of Auditor of the
Territory of Hawaii.

Respectfully submitted,
D. PAUL R. ISENBERG,
Chairman.

L. L. McANDLESS.
When the translation of the report
had concluded Senator Kalanokalani
rose to ask that there be no considera-
tion of the report until he had filed a
minority report, and moved to lay on
the table. He said he had not had
time to consider the evidence, and it
would take him until Monday to do
this. Senator Isenberg explained that
Senator Kalanokalani supposedly had
the evidence before the other members
of the committee, as the stenographer
said he had said that he had sent
some pages of the transcription to the
minority member before the others
got it. He told how Kalanokalani
had been instructed to notify his father
of the early morning meeting of the
committee, and that he (Isenberg)
would pay the back expense.

Senator Baldwin laid stress upon the

necessity for prompt action and said he
would not act as he thought his duty,
because the fact that his inclination
was to pass the matter by and not take
it up. He said that the reports indicated
that Judge Dole intended to re-
sume the executive office of the Terri-
tory before him for refusal to comply
with his orders, and under the circum-
stances the time had come for speedy
action on the part of the Senate, which
could settle the questions at once if
they only would.

Senator Kalanokalani wanted to
know if it was the intention of the
majority to use its power to suppress
the minority, saying that the responsi-
bility was upon them. Other discus-
sion was cut off by the point of order
against debate or an amendment to
proceed with the report, and the mat-
ter of Kalanokalani to lay on the
table was lost on a vote of 7 to 6, the
lines being straight party vote. The
motion then recurring on the adoption
of the report, as moved by Senator Is-
enberg, the report was adopted by
8 to 6, the lines being those of the
parties.

The Governor was ordered notified of
all the acts of the Senate, and adjourn-
ment was taken until this morning at
10 o'clock.

GEAR WANTS TO BE THE TREASURER

A. V. Gear wants to be Treasurer of
the Territory of Hawaii. The formal
application of the former leader of the
Fourth precinct is in the hands of the
executive and, with the many others
who have suggested their fitness for
place, this candidate will receive due
consideration.

The application went direct to Gov-
ernor Dole, without any notification to
the Republican central committee, or
request to the body for endorsement.
In fact, the men who managed the last
campaign first heard of the ambition of
the former leader when the Governor
submitted to them for their considera-
tion the entire list of applicants for
the various offices in the executive
branch.

There was a feeling at once that the
action of the former politician was
quite in contradiction to his former
attitude when in power. Then he in-
sisted strenuously that the committee
should have the consideration of all
the applications, and that the Governor
should be heartily and freely con-
demned for not taking the men chosen
for him by the governing body.

The fact that Mr. Gear has not taken
any hand in the past campaign, coupled
with his earnest and sacrificing
support of the Governor at all times
and under all conditions, is taken as
the reason for presenting his applica-
tion direct, and attempting to thrust
his fight for the place upon the Ex-
ecutive instead of upon the applicant.

There is some talk of the central
committee appointing a sub-body to in-
vestigate thoroughly the applicant,
with particular reference to the brand
of nerve food used, or the method of
preparing his meal. The committee
has not yet taken a vote upon the
matter of the endorsement of Gear for
the Treasurership.

SEA SERPENTS.

Two Genuine Specimens Captured by
Japanese Fishermen.

Two sea serpents, a male and a fe-
male, one 48 feet long and the other
measuring 39 feet, were killed recently
by fishermen off the Japanese coast,
according to information brought to
this country by the steamship Empress
of India. The bodies were sent to
Osaka, where they arrived on August
30, and were placed on exhibition. In
the carcass of one of the serpents were
found the remains of a human being.
The fishermen had a long, desperate
fight with the serpents, and several
nearly lost their lives, but finally drag-
ged them to the shore in their nets, in
which they had become entangled. They
believed with rage, and finally were
killed by many rifle shots. The show-
man who bought the carcasses purposes
to take them to Tokyo for the inspec-
tion of the Emperor, who had expressed
a desire to see them. On the head of
each serpent were 44 fangs, the longest
of which was seven inches. They also
had ears about two feet long and a horn
on the forehead.—New York Times.

NO BARMAIDS

Will Be Allowed in Jersey, If This
Decision Stands.

TRENTON, N. J., November 10.—Just-
ice Collins, of the Supreme Court, ren-
dered a decision today against the
employment of barmaids in New Jersey.
The opinion was handed down in the
case of the City of Hoboken vs. Alfred
G. Greiner, a saloon proprietor.
The Justice says:
"It is a fair police regulation to pro-
hibit any keeper of a house of public
entertainment where intoxicating
drinks are sold from permitting the
assembly of females there for the pur-
pose of enticing customers."

The saloon keepers in Hoboken have
been fighting the city authorities on
the barmaid question for more than a
year.

WHAT IS A COUGH?

A spasmodic effort to expel the mucus
from the bronchial tubes. A cold causes
a more abundant secretion of mucus,
and when the lungs and bronchial
tubes are inflamed, they are extremely
sensitive to the irritation. Unless care
is taken, the cold may result in pneu-
monia, which is swift and deadly. If
the cold is a lingering one, the more
leisurely but equally fatal consumption
may set in. Do not neglect a cold or
cough. Take Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy. It always cures and cures
quickly. All druggists and drug stores
sell it. H. H. Smith & Co., Ltd., agents
for Hawaii.

BUDDHISTS ARE ACTIVE

Take Church From Christians on Maui.

MAUI, Nov. 28.—Christianity among
the Japanese of Maui is having a set-
back and Buddhism is becoming ag-
gressive. At Hamakua some six
weeks or more ago, a new Japanese
church and school were dedicated un-
der Christian auspices; though at the
dedicatory exercises of the school the
Walluku Buddhist priest was present.
Now in spite of the fact that a Jap-
anese Christian minister has been hold-
ing regular services in the church, the
Buddhists have, so it is stated, laid
claim to both church and school and
successfully maintained it.

It is also reported that the Hama-
kua Japanese minister will imme-
diately proceed to build another church.
At Walluku since the completion of
the Buddhist temple, the large and
hitherto thriving Sabbath school under
the charge of a Christian Japanese min-
ister has been well-nigh broken up,
nearly all the Japanese children going
to the Buddhist Sunday school at the
temple. Now it is stated that the Bud-
dhists of Walluku will soon open a kin-
dergarten in opposition to the one at
Alexander House.

The Japanese Buddhists are fighting
the Christians with their own weapons.
Their ability to imitate is more to be
feared than their inventive powers.
Their patriotism, more than their reli-
gion's belief which is cold, lifeless and
unattractive at least to ignorant minds.

NEW COURT TERM OPENS.

The December term of the Second
Circuit will begin on Wednesday, Dec.
24, at Lahaina Court House, Hon. J. W.
Kahua presiding. A calendar of seventy
cases will be presented, though it is
probable that the twelve "fishery" suits
will not come to trial owing to the re-
cent adverse decision of the Supreme
Court.

The only murder case is that of Fu-
gita Kiehitara, who in the lower court
confessed to the killing of a Japanese
woman at Kihel.

In most of the criminal cases to be
heard Porto Ricans are concerned.
Quite a number of attorneys are ex-
pected from Honolulu as there are
several important matters to be deter-
mined by Judge and Jury.

It is thought that the term will not
continue longer than ten days.

TEACHERS MEET.

Monday afternoon, the 24th, the regu-
lar monthly meeting of the Makawao
Teachers' Association took place at the
Makawao school house, fourteen being
present.

The following was the program of the
day:

1. "How English Should be Taught in
the Primary Department," by Miss
Eva Smith.
2. "Life of Bulwer Lytton and Intro-
duction to 'Last Days of Pompeii,'" by
F. W. Hardy.
3. "How to Teach Pupils to Write
Well," by Antone de Souza.

STRAY NOTES.

On Maui there was generally pleasant
weather during "Thanksgiving." The
day was celebrated by quiet family din-
ners here and there over the island.
There were no sports, inasmuch as the
Makawao polo players were in Hono-
lulu and the enthusiasm over football
in Walluku is at present most quiescent.
Last Saturday, the 22nd, East Maui
had a very heavy rain—five or six
inches. Both crossings at Alelele (Ma-
kawao) at Kalaunui and Kokomo were
impassable.

At Maliko, in Haiku, the current was
running so swiftly and so high that
only horseback riders could pass over,
a most unusual occurrence. Mrs. C. H.
Dickey and Miss Belle Dickey, who
were bound for Honolulu from Haiku,
were obliged to leave their carriage,
cross the stream on horseback, and en-
ter a "hack," specially engaged, on the
other shore, and so were able to reach
Paia railroad station.

The Kentucky Minstrels will give an
entertainment this evening at the K. P.
Hall in Walluku.

Tomorrow afternoon at Wells' Park,
Walluku, the minstrels will attempt to
beat the "Morning Stars" at baseball.
Maui has a surfeit of negro minstrelsy
at present. The Orpheum Co. gave a
show in the Walluku Pythian Hall last
Saturday night, the 22nd, and then
went on to Hawaii intending to return
to Walluku in time to play in the
Pythian Hall tonight. They arrived
this morning only to find that their ri-
vals, the Kentucky "constellation," had
outwitted them and had possession of
the hall. The Orpheum minstrels de-
parted for Lahaina and will exhibit
there.

Some Hawaiians and Japanese of Ku-
la and Makawao celebrated the 28th—
Hawaiian Independence Day—with
horse races. These scrub contests were
run on a level tract just below F. G.
Correa's house in Kula.

The young ladies of Paia and vicinity
are talking of organizing a basket ball
club.

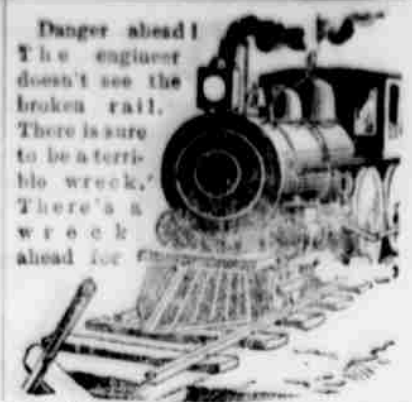
Weather: Showery and threatening.
Kamaeinas all prophesy a heavy Kona
storm soon.

FROM THE MAUI PAPER.

Mr. Whitman Cross, of Washington,
D. C., a geologist connected with the
United States Geological and Topo-
graphical Survey department, has spent
the past several months on the islands,
for the purpose of making a preliminary
report to Chas. D. Walcott, director of
the department. Mr. Cross has already
visited all the islands except Maui, and
he visited the eastern end of this is-
land last week, and devoted this week
to central Maui and Haleakala.

P. P. Duffess has been appointed
manager of Laysan & Co. at Walluku,
to succeed Ed. Houshaky.

Ben Quinn has been appointed police
man at Paunoe, to succeed H. A. Yave.
Continued on Page 7.



Danger ahead!
The engineer
doesn't see the
broken rail.
There is sure
to be a terri-
ble wreck.
There's a
wreck
ahead for
you if you pay no attention to your
weak throat and lungs.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Weak throats and weak lungs easily
give way. Some extra strain, as a
fresh cold, and you are down with
bronchitis or pneumonia. Better
strengthen these weak places before it
is too late. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
heals these irritable throats, gives tone
to the relaxed membranes, and imparts
strength to the lungs.

There are many substitutes and imi-
tations. Beware of them! Be sure
you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Two sizes. Large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Christmas Season of 1902

is fast approaching and we
are opening our new goods
each day as rapidly as
possible.

We think you will be bet-
ter pleased than ever with
the assortment we will offer
you this year.

It is not necessary to enu-
merate, as our lines are well
known and our goods are up-
to-date.

W. W. Dimond & Co.,
LIMITED.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.
NEW YORK LINE
Bark "NUUANU"
Sailing from
NEW YORK to HONOLULU
About Dec. 15.
For freight rates apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby St., Boston.
OR C. BREWER & CO.,
LIMITED, HONOLULU.

Work of Hilo Tug.
The tug Charles Councilman is doing
some good work at Hilo and has recent-
ly had some heavy duties to perform.
She towed the schooner Serena Thayer
from Hilo to Panatua through rough
sea and against a head wind. On the
home run the tug was towing a large
Whitcomb boat. This got adrift during
the night and the tug had to search for
it. The searchlight was used and when
the boat was located a Japanese at the
risk of his life, jumped into it from the
tug and succeeded in getting a new line
attached. The remainder of the
trip was uneventful.

Furniture

Some of our new stock for the Christmas trade is now on hand, including the following:

"MORRIS RECLINING CHAIRS" in Mahogany, Golden Oak, Flemish and Weathered Oak; CUSHIONS in Leather; TAPESTRY and VELVET LOUNGES and BOX COUCHES in many styles.

FOLDING SCREENS in the latest pattern of Art Burlap.

Rugs

Our stock of Rugs is not limited to the American market only. We keep some of the best products of foreign manufacture.

MUSIC CASES, LADIES' DESKS, SECRETARY BOOK CASES, LIBRARY BOOK CASES.

On the last steamer we received a shipment of the famous

Phoenix Brass Filled Beadsteads

In all the latest colors and designs.

GENUINE SCOTCH LINOLEUM, in both inlaid and printed.

WINDOW SHADES of all sizes.

UPHOLSTERY and REPAIRING orders promptly attended to.

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

King and Bethel Streets.

Phone Main 111.

THE FIRST American Savings & Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President Cecil Brown
Vice-President M. P. Robinson
Cashier W. G. Cooper
Principal Officer: Corner Fort and King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.



Come and Look it Over

We've got a new shoe that we think you'll want. It's the **STRONG AND GARFIELD NON AQUA**. Has waterproof sole and is primarily a shoe for wet weather. At the same time has an attractiveness of shape and general appearance that makes it an all around dress shoe. Made of vici kid with mat kid top.

Price \$7.00 Pair

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Ltd.
1057 Fort Street.

The Half

has never been told of the excellent tonic properties and delightful flavor of

Primo Lager

Order a case from the brewery. Telephone Main 341.

OAHU WINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Continued from Page 1)

goals time and again for the team, by his steady play. Dillingham has not been seen in such fine form recently. He was everywhere, and in the stamp of the day, "was there with the goods" at that. He made some of the most brilliant strokes of the entire play, once driving 100 yards by a cross stroke as he passed the ball on the gallop, to a goal. Likewise he gave a splendid exhibition of horsemanship, for his pony slipping down at one time he kept his in the play without losing his right of seat and raised the horse, keeping on way.

Shingle played a game which was brilliant in spots, steady and consistent. He drove fairly well, but had ill-luck with horses and gear. He received the severe fall of the day, his horse going down and rolling over him but without serious injury to him, on another occasion he losing a stirrup when he was needed. But without he played the position in better form than in practice. Judd was too much for von Tempelky most of the time, riding off in form and on more than one occasion when the ball was up to him stroking well. Once deliberation cost him a goal, but generally speaking he was in form.

Of the riding in general it must be characterized as fast. Many strokes regarded as misses must be credited as to the rider who sometimes only by the hardest work got up in time to throw the would-be driver out of position for the hit. In this sense the exhibition was a fine one and too much credit cannot be given to the local four for its fine team work, which gave each man knowledge just where his fellows were on a particular play.

Maul lacks the completeness of organization, in that the men, individually fine players, cannot get together without more constant work and this is not afforded them. The field on which they work too, is not up to the local one either in surface or turf, and the result is that there is a great deal lost in placing. With all these drawbacks the crowds witnessed as good polo as has been played here and that they enjoyed it was shown by their enthusiastic reception of the players between periods and after the conclusion of the game.

HOW THE GAME WAS PLAYED.

In opening the game Dillingham got the ball and in three strokes carried it through for the first goal. There were two hot scrimmages on the next fall of the ball, von Tempelky backed it and Dole cleverly caught it. He also got F. Baldwin's drive and carried it down field for a goal. Maul had to take a safety during the rallies. The play continued fast and hard, the ball going up and down field, over the line at each end, and finally Dillingham with a long drive out was able to follow on, picking up a stop of von Tempelky's and forcing the ball over for the third time. There was a lively scrimmage on the next try, each man getting into the play, and in the fast work in front of the goal, F. Baldwin crossed Dillingham for the first foul. The play following was all Baldwin's however for he drove the length of the field, the ball striking one of the posts where Wilbur pushed it through for Maul's first count. In the next skirmish Shingle showed, driving down and finally scoring, taking the ball from von Tempelky's backhand. Another foul by Wilbur and one for Maul on account of Shingle's cross ride made the score for the period 5 1/2 to 1 1/2.

When the second period was only twenty seconds old Dillingham scored by a great cross drive from Shingle's forward stroke. It took twelve minutes to add the next point, for the driving was hard but not accurate. There were a half dozen crossings of the field and Oahu had to take a safety on one rally at the line, and was given a foul for Dole's cross ride. Finally Dole got a clear stroke and sending the ball forward Dillingham made the count. With clear drives Maul got the ball down field but missed the goal, the period closing with the score 7 1/2 to 2 1/2.

For the third Wilbur and F. Baldwin cleverly backed the ball as advanced by Shingle, but he at last got control and scored in quick time. There were a couple of scrimmages down



COMMERCIAL

Holidays and sports have proved almost too much for business during the past week, and there has been done nothing which is of moment on the Stock Exchange. In the general line of business transactions however there seems a better feeling and the tendency is for freer orders and some loosening in collections.

The feature of the week's news remains the announcement of the change of form of Waterhouse & Company. The addition making of the firm a limited corporation for the transaction of trust business will tend to create some degree of confidence as the concern will handle the many varieties of business which its charter permits it to undertake. Not the least valuable of these will be the insuring of titles from which branch much profit is expected, and which will tend to make the investor more likely to take up local real estate propositions with alacrity.

There has been nothing in the way of sales on the Stock Exchange, the entire record of the week being two sales, one of thirty and the other of fifty shares, of Honokaa, each at \$14.00. This is in keeping with the Coast prices and indicates the feeling that this will be good year for the plantation. There were some changes in the bid prices of the list but none of these were founded upon the basis of sales and consequently the quotations are simply given place in the list of closing prices.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

There is some building going on in Chinatown and in the farther suburbs, but there seems no change in the city proper. There are some inquiries for store properties in the main section. The Young building is announced as almost entirely taken and the adjacent buildings report many inquiries.

The most ambitious structure which is reported as under way is the new Chinese theater, between Maunakea and Kekaulike streets, in the rear of the new Match block. This will be a large frame structure with modern improvements in the way of entrances and exits, and it is the intention to rush work upon the building so that it may be ready for use during the festivities about the Chinese New Year's time.

There are two structures under way in the College Hills district, and there is said to be a number of others which may be expected to be put under contract very soon.

With the major portion of the burned district covered with the same class of stores which obtained before the recent destructive fires, the appearance of the new Chinese business district is restored and the new construction is reaching out makai of King street. There are two buildings going up and more are in contemplation.

Agents report a few sales of houselots in the outside districts, and there has been some inquiry for lots in the Waikiki district with the advance work of the Rapid Transit lines in that section.

field, the ball being carried over by each side, until on a drive out of von Tempelky Shingle sent forward and on F. Baldwin being unable to drive and accomplishing only a stop Judd scored the goal in eight minutes. There was a deal of mixup in the next try and it was only after three minutes that Judd, aided by Dillingham and Dole got the goal. Wilbur got the ball out of the next bunch at the center and in three strokes, in thirty-five seconds, scored the goal. After some fine work by all, Wilbur having the control of the ball most of the time, he was able to make the last goal for Maul at the very close of the period. Maul having fouled Oahu the score was now 10 1/2 to 3 1/2.

The last period saw four points added to Oahu's score. It took three minutes of hard play to get the first, one stop being made when F. Baldwin outraced the field and killed the ball, but Dillingham was fast behind and scored the point. By hard team work the next was taken in about the same time, Dillingham getting the ball and by fine dribbling keeping it under control and driving over the line. Less than a minute was occupied for the next, Dillingham getting the ball after Dole had handled von Tempelky's stop, and sending it through, duplicating the feat on Wilbur's drive out of scrimmage just a minute later. The ball was on Maul's goal line at the end.

The only seemingly serious accident, that of Shingle, was caused by his horse stepping on the ball as he and F. Baldwin raced down field. A foul allowed Oahu because of a ride of Baldwin was not due to any collision at that time.

Owing to the refusal of Captains Rice and Prouty to act the same officials had charge of the game who acted in all the preliminary contests of the tournament.

BUDEHISTS ARE ACTIVE.

(Continued from Page 6.)

rick, who leaves today for Honolulu. Miss Lily Eckhart of Waikuku was married to Mr. S. E. Lucas of Honolulu on Thursday, at the residence of the bride's parents.

There was no Thanksgiving service at the Episcopal church, Canon Ault being quite ill with the prevailing influenza. The road roller was put to work this week on the newly gravelled portion of Main street, mauka of High street.

The Morning Stars and the Kentucky Minstrels will play a match game of baseball tomorrow afternoon at Wells Park.

It was necessary to shut off the water from the reservoir after last Saturday's heavy rain till the stream could run clear, and Waikuku "went dry" for a short while Sunday morning.

The work of grading and graveling the streets of Waikuku is progressing satisfactorily.

A prolonged lot of the whistle last night at the biggest mill on earth announced that Panama has closed its work for 1902, and began on the crop of 1903, without a break in the running of the mill. The total of the 1902 crop is 25,000 tons, and the estimate for 1903 is 25,000 tons.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of



And light dressings of Cuticura, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA Soap, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA Rasch's Remedy, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGULAR SKIN is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENSSEN LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:	FOR SAN FRANCISCO:
HONGKONG MARU.....DEC. 2	NIPPON MARU.....DEC. 5
CHINA.....DEC. 10	PERU.....DEC. 10
DORIC.....DEC. 18	COPTIC.....DEC. 18
NIPPON MARU.....DEC. 25	AMERICA MARU.....DEC. 27
SIBERIA.....JAN. 3	KOREA.....JAN. 3
COPTIC.....JAN. 10	GALIC.....JAN. 10
AMERICA MARU.....JAN. 17	HONGKONG MARU.....JAN. 20
KOREA.....JAN. 27	CHINA.....JAN. 20
GALIC.....FEB. 4	DORIC.....FEB. 7
HONGKONG MARU.....FEB. 12	NIPPON MARU.....FEB. 14
CHINA.....FEB. 20	SIBERIA.....FEB. 24
DORIC.....FEB. 28	COPTIC.....MARCH 3
NIPPON MARU.....MARCH 10	AMERICA MARU.....MARCH 10
SIBERIA.....MARCH 18	KOREA.....MARCH 20
COPTIC.....MARCH 26	GALIC.....MARCH 28

For further information apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

Do You Shoot?

If so, have you tried the

Pacific Shotgun Cartridge?

It is the best and most reliable cartridge made. Loaded with Dupont smokeless powder, chilled shot and the finest wadding to be had. It never fails and is a sure getter of birds. Don't go miles into the country for a good hunt and take a poor cartridge, take Pacifics and be assured of a good bag. Full assortment in all gauges and loads, at

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS

DR J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient. Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations. N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 6d, 2s 6d and 4s 6d, by all chemists. Sole Manufacturer, 33 Great Russell St., J. T. DAVENPORT, London, W. C.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED

Friday, Nov. 28.

Schr. Lady, from Oahu ports, at 2 a. m., from Maui, Kona and Kau ports.
Schr. Lady, from Oahu ports, at 6:15 a. m.

Saturday, Nov. 29.

Schr. Lady, from Maui, Molokai and Lanai ports, at 1:15 a. m.
Schr. Lady, from Hilo and Oahu ports, at 12:30 a. m.

Sunday, Nov. 30.

Schr. Lady, from Kaula, at 10:15 a. m.
Schr. Lady, from Kaula, at 10 a. m.

Schr. Lady, from Napa, at 5 a. m.
Schr. Lady, from Napa, at 5 a. m.

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Schr. Lady, from Napa, at 5 a. m.
Schr. Lady, from Napa, at 5 a. m.

DEPARTED

Friday, Nov. 28.

Schr. Robert Lewers, Underwood, for Puget Sound, at 2 p. m.

Saturday, Nov. 29.

Am. sp. Marion Chilton, for San Francisco, at 10 a. m.

Sunday, Nov. 30.

Schr. Nebraska, Delano, from Kaula, at 5 p. m.

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ALL ISLAND POLO CLUB

The Hawaii Polo Association was formed yesterday. In view of the fact that the polo club, which was organized in 1901, had been dormant for some time, the association was formed to revive the game. The club will have a permanent home at the Polo Grounds, which are situated on the edge of the city. The association will have a committee to manage the club's affairs, and will have a permanent home at the Polo Grounds, which are situated on the edge of the city.

Louis von Tempeky of Maui, the oldest player of the islands, was chosen president, and R. W. Shingle, secretary and treasurer. This choice was made so that there will be in this city, which will be the center for future movements, an officer who will have charge of the finances and the arrangements for the tournaments.

C. S. Dole and A. F. Judd were named a committee on by-laws, with power to add to their number one man. They will frame laws on the basis of the American Association rules, which will be sent forward for action to the various island teams, so that by this method of criticism by letter the laws may be finally brought into form which will be satisfactory. The island members of the committee, who will have charge of discussion and correspondence on the part of the clubs are: H. Baldwin, Maui; A. H. Rice, Kaula; and C. N. Prouty, Hawaii. It was provided that a representative elected by each club, shall make up the executive committee, to have charge of future tournaments.

On the question of tournaments it was voted that in the future the inter-island contests shall be played during the last week of June, the play to commence on Tuesday and be confined to three days. The round robin method was discussed, but it would mean six games, and the men cannot spare the time from their business. The system will be one which will bring the championship game on Saturday. The belief was expressed that the field at Moanalua will not be ready in the summer, as it may not be settled finally by that time.

The men and horses will leave for their homes today. The animals of the polo stable may not all be taken just now. Gypsy was sold to Harold Castle yesterday, and others are being looked over by probable buyers.

The islands will now enlarge their individual clubs as rapidly as possible, to secure perfect organization by next summer. The men at the meeting of yesterday were: C. N. Prouty, Dr. Irwin, Ted Guard, Charlie and Arthur Rice, Frank and Harry Baldwin, W. O. Aiken, Wilbur, Weller, Dillingham, Dole, Damon, Shingle, Dickey and Fleming.

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HOW AUSTIN MET CHARGES

(Continued from Page 2.)

Q. We are not talking about cash. We are talking about the auditor of books. Now for instance, take the Department of Public Instruction, how often have you audited those books?

A. They have not been audited since I have been in the Department, excepting as I sent Mr. King there with the view of auditing them one time. That is about eight months ago. The receipts are very simple anyway.

Mr. McCandless: Q. They receive and expend money, don't they?

A. They cannot expend money except through bills passed through the Auditor's Department, and when warrants are issued. They have an incidental fund but they have to draw on the Auditor to pay them. There cannot be a policy to charge up for incidentals in any department unless they produce their vouchers. A bill must be accompanied by the voucher when it is being paid, and the stub receipts are attached.

Q. Don't they sell books over there?

A. Yes, and they turn in the amount to the book fund.

The Chairman: Q. Have you ever audited the Judiciary Department books?

A. I have, outside of Honolulu; the books of the police magistrate of Honolulu and almost all the District Judges on the other islands have been audited from time to time, but not in the Judiciary Department here proper. I considered that there were some funds for which he is responsible to the judges, which should be audited and it was my purpose to audit them up for the whole time for his receipts of fines and costs paid into the Government amounting to seven or eight hundred dollars a month.

Q. Is it not a fact that on the island of Kauai a man was sent there three or four or five weeks ago to audit the books that never a man has been there before?

A. That is true.

Q. Well, you say that the outside courts have been audited.

A. Yes, one District Magistrate, they had him bring his books to Honolulu and they audited them here; two of the District Magistrates. We have almost a positive check on Kauai in the Auditing Department. Each deputy sheriff makes a report to the Auditing Department of the total amount of fines and costs for the month received; we compare this with the judge's report of the amount he turns into the Treasury. The only other Department that receives any large amounts of money is the Tax Department, for which, in a great measure, the head assessor of the island is responsible. I audited the tax books on the islands of Hawaii and Maui, but didn't get around to Kauai. One thing interfered materially with going to the other islands was, during the time of the plague. When I started to make a complete tour of the other islands I had to stop after finishing Maui.

AUDIT OF OTHER ISLANDS.

Mr. McCandless: Q. How long would it take you to make a tour of the islands of Hawaii and audit all the books?

A. It would take about four weeks to go completely around it, and I do not know but it would take a little longer if we included all the tax books.

Q. How long would it take to tour Maui and audit all the books?

A. I think it could be done in three weeks.

Q. How long would you think it would take to audit Kauai?

A. I suppose it could be done in ten days, perhaps a little more than that.

Q. Then you could do a tour of the outside islands in about two months?

A. Well, two and a half months, including the traveling.

Q. Don't you think, since the plague, you could have had ten days to spare to have gone to the island of Kauai?

A. Yes.

Mr. Isenberg: Q. Mr. Austin, don't you think that this defalcation in one of the departments of the Government is due a great deal to the neglectful way that the auditing has been done?

A. I do not think so. These books have been audited regularly every quarter by a competent accountant, and compared with the sworn statements of the returns in that Department.

Mr. McCandless: Q. Do you think it would have been possible for those people to have got away with funds in these different departments if you had looked after them about the cash?

A. Do you mean if I had counted the cash every month?

Q. Yes, every thirty days?

A. It would have been possible for an accountant to get away with the cash if you had that amount on hand.

Q. Would it have been possible for the Public Works to have been audited every thirty days, and would it have been possible for a check like the Electric Light Company's check to have gone astray?

A. As I understand that check was not entered on the books; it would have to go out at the very next checking, which would have been at the end of that quarter; it would not have been discovered that that amount was not collected because the collection comes but once a year.

It was discovered by the Deputy Auditor.

(To be continued.)

Real Estate Transactions.

List of deeds filed for record December 1st, 1902:

First Party. Second Party. Class.

H. B. Rose & Co. to H. B. Rose & Co. D. 1000.00. 1000.00. 1000.00.

SUGAR

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—(Continued from Page 1.)

Sugar—Raw, firm; Fair Refining, 1 1/2-16c; Centrifugal, 96 test, 1 1/2-16c; Molasses Sugar, 1 1/2-16c; Refined, firm.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—The Western Sugar Refining Company quotes net cash prices for California, Oregon and Washington on orders not less than 75 bbls. or its equivalent, packed in 100-lb. bags, as follows:

Tablets, per 100-lb. bag, \$4.35; bbls., \$4.20; Cube (A), Crushed and Fine Crushed, \$4.70; Powdered, \$4.55; Candy Granulated, \$4.55; Dry Granulated, fine or coarse, \$4.45; Fruit Granulated, \$4.35; Best Granulated, 100-lb. bags only, \$4.35; Confectioners' A, \$4.45; Magnolia, A, \$4.05; Extra C, \$3.95; Golden C, \$3.85; D Sugar, \$3.75. Prices are per 100 lbs. bbls., 10c additional; lb. bbls., 25c additional; bbls., 50c additional; 50-lb. bags, 10c additional for all kinds.

Hongkong Sugar, extra 3-H Dry Granulated, \$4.20; Table 3-H, \$4.30. Prices are subject to change without notice.

APPROVES SUGAR CONVENTION.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—After a lengthy debate, the House of Commons today passed a resolution approving the action of the British Government in signing the Brussels sugar convention, by 231 votes to 135. Party lines were not observed during the debate, several Unionist members supporting Sir William Harcourt's amendment to censure the Government for its action.

SUGAR ADVANCING.

NEW YORK, November 25.—Another advance of 10 cents on a hundred pounds was announced by the local sugar refining interests today, bringing the list price for granulated sugar to 4.65 cents a pound. The American Sugar Refining Company also advanced the price of granulated sugar in the Missouri river district 25 cents on the hundred pounds, or to 4 1/2 cents a pound.

The withdrawal of a large part of the best sugar from the market and the elimination to a large extent of the competition from that source is understood to have been responsible for the advance. The move is regarded in sugar circles as indicative of the practical ending of the rate war between the cane and beet sugar interests.

HAVANA, November 18.—Lionel Carden, the British Minister, in a report on the situation in Cuba, says none of the evils so confidently predicted by the advocates of reciprocity have come to pass. No sugar estate of any importance was compelled to stop, and the recent crisis, far from being disastrous to the island's prosperity, has really been of immense service to Cuba in teaching the planters to be economical in the management of the plantations, thus lowering the cost of production until it is thought that plantation expenses will not exceed 1 cent per pound. Under the present condition, the Minister adds, Cuba has little or nothing to fear from the competition of other countries in the production of sugar, whether cane or beet.

A Royal Betrothal.

BERLIN, November 16.—One of the objects of Emperor William's visit to King Edward was to discuss the betrothal of Crown Prince Frederick William and Princess Alice of Albany, the niece of King Edward, who is a charming girl 19 years of age. The Duchess of Albany went on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern and proceeded to Sandringham with the Emperor.

New Postmasters in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON (D. C.), Nov. 23.—Postal orders: New offices, Hawaii—Honolulu, Maui Island, Jackson R. Myers, postmaster; Lailamilo, Hawaii Island, W. L. Vredenburg, postmaster.

Shipping Notes.

Lihue plantation started grinding on Nov. 27th.

Arriving steamers report fine weather on Kauai.

The barkentine Hawaii arrived at Portland on November 19.

The ship S. D. Carleton left Tacoma on November 17 for Honolulu.

Purser Friel reports 5,696 bags of sugar ready for shipment on Kauai.

The schooner G. W. Watson sailed from Astoria for Hilo on November 15.

The Sierra is due from the Colonies this morning. She left Auckland on November 21.

The British ship Gantock Rock made the run from Honolulu to San Francisco in sixteen days.

The steamer Hawaiian from Honolulu and Kahului arrived at Philadelphia on November 15.

The schooner William Nottingham left Newcastle for Honolulu on October 17. The barkentine John Palmer was loading at that time for Honolulu.

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